

THE U.F.A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF
THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA :: THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL
AND OTHER PROVINCIAL MARKETING POOLS

Vol. VIII.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, JUNE 1st, 1929

No. 15.

Livestock Pool Launches Campaign for Second Series Contracts



A Message from the U.F.W.A. President
Farm Women's Section



Proposals for Revision of the Grain Act
By E. J. GARLAND, M.P.



Party Patronage in Post Office Service
By H. ZELLA SPENCER



Official News of the Alberta Wheat Pool
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EDITORIAL

HIGH SCHOOL CURRICULUM

One of the duties of the committee appointed by the Department of Education to consider the revision of the high school curriculum will be to determine whether the curriculum may not be somewhat lightened, without loss in educational efficiency.

Whether their opinion be well-founded or otherwise, there are undoubtedly some students of modern educational methods who believe that there is today too great concentration upon cramming, and not enough upon evoking the individuality of pupils, and their training in sound habits of thought.

So long as education is a matter of mass production (as it must be until much larger funds are available to meet educational needs) such a committee as the Government has appointed must be faced with a very difficult problem. There is one aspect of this matter which, however, the committee will doubtless have in mind, in preparing its recommendations. It was presented by a Frenchman of genius, Anatole France:

"The whole art of teaching," he wrote, in "The Crime of Sylvestre Bonnard," "is only the art of awakening the natural curiosity of young minds for the sake of satisfying it afterwards; and curiosity itself

can be vivid and wholesome only in proportion as the mind is contented and happy. Those acquirements crammed by force into the minds of children simply clog and stifle intelligence. In order that knowledge may be properly digested, it must have been swallowed with a good appetite. I know Jeanne! If that child were entrusted to my care, I should make of her—not a learned woman, for I would look to her future happiness only—but a child full of bright intelligence and full of life, in whom everything beautiful in art or nature would awaken some gentle responsive thrill. I would teach her to live in sympathy with all that is beautiful—comely landscapes, the ideal scenes of poetry and history, the emotional charm of noble music. I would make lovable to her everything I would wish her to love."

It is to the realization of some such conception of education as this that many educationalists are anxious to set themselves.

* * *

LAW AND THE PRESS

Pleading justification for its recent attack upon members of Parliament who have maintained the tradition of freedom of speech and press and assembly, the *Calgary Albertan* asks the question, "What Is Freedom of Speech?" and proceeds to answer the question to its own satisfaction.

We prefer, however, the answers given by leaders in the age-long struggle to establish the British tradition, from Milton to John Stuart Mill and the twentieth century writers whose opinions are quoted elsewhere in this issue.

Somewhat ingenuously, in condoning the prosecution of a foreign-born editor, the *Albertan* confuses two very different kinds of law-breaking: "libel," as ordinarily understood in law, and "seditious libel." The necessity for the enforcement of law against criminal and civil libel is, of course, universally recognized. "Seditious libel," however, comes under a different section of the criminal code from the first named offense, and it partakes of a political character. Prosecutions for seditious libel have in modern times become rare, because citizens who respect the tradition of the great libertarians recognize that the general enforcement of the law as it stands would involve an unwarranted curtailment of political freedom. If it were enforced in England, there would probably be several prosecutions every week in the year.

Of course the law against seditious libel is not the only ancient law which has become almost obsolete. Mill pointed out more than half a century ago that "the law of England, on the subject of the press, is as servile to this day as it was in the time of the Tudors." There has been no great change since, but, to quote Mill again: "There is little danger of its being actually put in force except during some temporary panic."

If newspapers were to agitate for the enforcement of every hoary act on the statute book, they might soon find themselves in serious difficulties. There is, for instance, a law which prohibits the publication in the press of reports of debates in the British Parliament, but the last attempt to enforce it was made in England about 150 years ago. There are other mediaeval laws which are not in keeping with the spirit of this present age in Canada, though they might prove useful if Canadians turned Fascist.

NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION

Activities of U.F.A. Locals and District Associations and Information from Central Office—Notes on Co-operation

NEW LOCAL

Donald MacLachlan, Director for Athabasca constituency, recently organized a new U.F.A. Local near Athabasca, with Archie Gorman and Arthur Laporte as officers. The new Local is named Norbasca.

MEMBERSHIP CANVASS

Bloomington Heights U.F.A. Local have lost some members by removal to another district, but are putting on a canvass for new members, reports Mrs. Emily Thompson, secretary. A number of good meetings were held during the year, especially the one addressed by H. E. Spencer, M.P., and Mrs. Spencer.

DONATES U.G.G. DIVIDEND

John W. Pfouts, of Portland, Oregon, who formerly lived in the Hardisty district, has made a donation to the U.F.A. of a cheque for \$4 which he had received as dividends from the United Grain Growers, Ltd. Although he has left Alberta and is now engaged in other business, Mr. Pfouts is still interested in the Alberta farmers' organization.

WHITE SWAN LOCAL DRIVE

White Swan U.F.A. Local are putting on their membership drive, which had been postponed until after seeding, says a report from M. E. Williamson, secretary. The present membership is forty-four, but it is expected that this will be materially increased. At the last meeting of this Local a resolution was passed asking the Provincial Government to form another Provincial Constituency north of the Peace River. The feeling of the Local was that the present Peace River constituency was too large for one man to represent. There was considerable discussion, also, of the proposed new School Act, and the meeting "was almost unanimous in condemning it, feeling that with better supervision of schools, and a few other changes, the old Act could be greatly improved and still leave control of the schools with the rate-payers." After the meeting lunch was served by the ladies and a very enjoyable dance was held.

Conventions of U.F.A.

Provincial Associations

PEMBINA, JUNE 19th

The midsummer convention of Pembina U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association will be held at Barrhead on Wednesday, June 19th, beginning at 10:30 a.m., according to notices sent out by A. R. Brown, secretary. Addresses will be given by Mrs. A. H. Warr, President of the U.F.W.A., and J. R. Love, M.L.A., Secretary of the Alberta Dairy Pool. A special session for U.F.W.A. delegates and visitors will be held in the morning, beginning at ten o'clock.

VICTORIA, JUNE 26th

Victoria U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association will hold their annual convention at Lamont, on June 26th. Secretaries of Locals are requested to send in all membership dues collected before convention date. The executive will

Index to Seventh Volume of "The U.F.A."

A complete index to the 1928 issues of *The U.F.A.* (Volume VII) has been prepared, and readers who have kept their copies of the paper on file will find it very useful in looking up information that has appeared from time to time. Copies of the index may be secured on application to *The U.F.A.* office, Calgary, free of charge.

endeavor to secure a competent speaker. Visitors are always welcome.—A. L. Pearce, secretary-treasurer.

GLEICHEN, JUNE 12th

A picnic-convention has been arranged by the officers of Gleichen U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association, to be held in Strathmore on June 12th, says a circular letter which is signed by Mrs. R. F. Williams, secretary, and Harvey Hanson, president. A picnic lunch will be eaten in the park, if the weather is fine, and if not, in the Memorial Hall, and the convention will begin at one o'clock.

PAPER ON CHILD WELFARE

"Child Welfare" was the subject of papers given at the last meeting of Albright U.F.W.A. Local, held at the home of Mrs. Cunningham. The title of another paper was "What are You Worth to Your Community?" Sewing was distributed to the members, to be made up for a sale of work in July, says a report from the secretary, Mrs. E. Eastman.

PLAN JULY PICNIC

Grosmont U.F.W.A. held their last meeting at the home of Mrs. Pearl Major, when a very pleasant afternoon was spent, and a nice lunch was served by the hostess, writes Mrs. Geo. M. Cooke, secretary. Arrangements were made for the picnic to be held July 1st, and for a dance to raise funds for the community hall building fund. It is expected that the hall will be finished by the day of the picnic.

Co-op. Store for Tofield

A new co-operative retail store will shortly be opened at Tofield. Incorporation took place on May 4th under the name of the Tofield Co-operative Store. A provisional board was elected, with Johnston Ferguson as president, Will Abernethy as vice-president, and J. H. Thompson, secretary. The sign-up of members is away to a good start, says a report received from Mr. Thompson, and it is expected that the store will be opened shortly after the permanent board takes office.

THE WOMEN'S VOTE

Montreal Star

It has often been remarked that the women of the household vote with their men. The secrecy of the ballot prevents any analysis of this, but since women have been recognized as possessing equal rights with men, their capacity to think for themselves has not been impaired, and it may be accepted as a sound argument that those who have been able to think independently before they received the vote will not cease to do so now they are enfranchised. From whatever viewpoint it is considered, the entry of woman into the selection of the people's representatives does not seem to hold any menace, but rather promise of good.

ONTARIO'S DIVORCES

Vancouver Sun

Ontario's divorces are Ontario's business and Ontario should pay for them. That the nation should go on paying money to see its 249 members and 96 senators turn Parliament Hill into an annual divorce mill is intolerable and ridiculous. It would be just as sensible to send every couple to Parliament Hill to be married.

The sooner these parliamentary marital mentors see that, and pass the Senate's bill creating a divorce court in Ontario, the better.

U.F.W.A. Meetings in Bow River Constituency

Tour by President and Director in Bow River—Mrs. Warr in Peace River Later

Mrs. A. H. Warr, President of the U.F.W.A., will address a large number of meetings in various parts of the Province, during the coming weeks. Following the Junior Conference at Edmonton, she has speaking engagements in Peace River South for June 18th and 19th; on June 20th she will attend the Pembina Convention.

Beginning June 24th, Mrs. J. C. Buckley has arranged a series of meetings in Bow River constituency, to be addressed by Mrs. Warr and herself, as follows:

June 24th, afternoon, Irricana.
June 24th, evening, Keoma.
June 25th, afternoon, Strathmore.
June 25th, evening, Nightingale.
June 26th, afternoon, Baintree.
June 26th, evening, Ardenode.
June 27th, afternoon, Gleichen.
June 27th, evening, Namaka.
June 28th, afternoon, Tudor.
June 28th, evening, Standard.

Mrs. Warr will speak to the Beddington U.F.A. Sunday meeting which will be held on June 30th.

DON'T BE KIDDED!

Let us not be kidded by the title, "English capitalists." All power trust organizations are no good to the people when the "fool people" let a few politicians hand over perpetual gold mines in the shape of power sites.—*Weekly News, Winnipeg.*

Wetaskiwin Convention This Month Will Be Important Gathering

Two Days Convention on June 20th and 21st—Plans for Membership Drive—Whole Range of U.F.A. Activities Within Scope of Constituency Association—Irvine and Garland to Speak

To members of the U.F.A., U.F.W.A. and Juniors in Wetaskiwin Federal Constituency:

Once more the time for our Annual Convention is drawing near. This year's Convention, which will be held in the Rex Theatre, Lacombe, on June 20th and 21st, will be even more than usually important in view of the projected membership drive. A Dominion election is also in sight in about a year.

Because of the large amount of business to be dealt with, the Board decided to hold a two-day Convention. One new feature this year is the separate session for the U.F.W.A., which will be held in the morning of the first day. This will give our women a chance to discuss their own particular problems, and will doubtless lead to increased interest and attendance.

During the first day the ordinary business of the Association will be dealt with as far as possible, including the election of officers and the consideration of resolutions, of which it is confidently expected that there will be a varied assortment.

Convention Get-Together Dinner

At 6 p.m. will occur one of the high lights of the Convention, in the shape of a real social get-together dinner in a nearby building. After a strenuous day this will provide a welcome relaxation, and with a little music, etc., will doubtless add to our growing reputation for social affairs.

At 8 p.m. a public meeting will be held in the theatre, at which William Irvine, M.P., and E. J. Garland, M.P., will be the principal speakers. To those who have never heard these gentlemen, especially, a real treat is in store, and those who have heard them will be keen to seize this renewed opportunity.

For delegates and visitors from a distance, arrangements are being made to get accommodation with members and friends in or near Lacombe. This, while incidentally saving, will afford a splendid opportunity for our members from the different parts of the constituency to get better acquainted.

Plans for Membership Drive

At the Annual Convention in Edmonton last January, it was decided that a membership drive should be put on this year. This is one of the most important problems before us and the forenoon of the second day will be largely devoted to deciding ways and means of making arrangements for the drive.

Providing that business permits, a visit to the Experimental Station near Lacombe is planned for the second day. This will provide an opportunity for both enjoyment and instruction, and it will be a revelation to those who have never been there before, to see what can be grown in Alberta. It is a matter for regret that so few take advantage of what can be learned there.

Sessions Open to All

In connection with this convention, there are two points which might well be mentioned. The first is that ALL the

sessions are open to the public, irrespective of class, creed or nationality.

Our Locals might well remember that while the basis of representation is limited, there is no limit to the number of visitors and every one interested is urged to attend. Visitors are specially invited from districts where the organization is weak, or where there are no Locals, and it is hoped that a considerable number from unorganized territory will be present. It is recognized that some good U.F.A. people are so situated as to make it hard for them to belong to any Local, and their presence will help us greatly in planning organization work.

Secondly it might be well to correct the idea, prevalent in some quarters, that our Constituency Association is a political body pure and simple. While the election and control of our Federal member is a part, and an important part, of our work, it should be emphasized that the whole range of U.F.A. activities comes within the scope of this Convention. This is the clearing-house for the ideas of all the Locals in the Constituency and all business intended for the Annual Convention of the U.F.A. should first be discussed here. Locals are urged to bring forward their views in the form of resolutions, so that we may get the freest possible interchange of ideas and develop a common viewpoint. This is the most valuable part of any convention and with this in view we are looking forward to the best convention that we have ever held.

Wetaskiwin Constituency Board
Per H. G. YOUNG,
President.

EDMONTON EXHIBITION

Entries for the Edmonton Exhibition close on June 29th, the fair dates being July 15th-20th. The prize money in the agriculture and livestock branches reaches the total of \$60,000, and the prize list includes a number of Alberta "Specials." Details may be obtained from the secretary, E. L. Holmes, Edmonton, on request.

Mr. Scholefield Suffers Tragic Loss

Son, Who Was Well-known Pilot in
Royal Air Force, Killed When Plane
Crashes

Members of the Association will extend their deepest sympathy to H. E. G. H. Scholefield, Vice-president of the Association, who suffered a tragic loss on May 16th, when an aeroplane in which his son, Major Edward R. C. Scholefield, of the Royal Air Force, was flying over the Thames, crashed, and Major Scholefield was burned to death and his mechanic killed. The fatality was caused by a wing of the plane becoming partly detached from the machine, and its tail snapping off, thus rendering all control

impossible. A somewhat similar accident occurred in Calgary recently.

Major Scholefield was born in Victoria, B.C., thirty-five years ago. After completing his education at the famous St. Paul's School, London, England, he took up aviation prior to the Great War, joining the Royal Flying Corps, and at the outbreak of the war went to France with the first British forces, taking part in the opening engagement at Mons. He continued on active service until two years before the close of the war, when he was brought down behind the German lines, and he then remained a prisoner until the signing of the Armistice. After the war he continued to serve in the Royal Air Force, and he was one of the best known and most highly skilled pilots in the service.

JUNIOR CONFERENCE FUND, 1929

Previously acknowledged\$465.00
May

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18—Cayley U.F.W.A.	5.00
19—Turin U.F.W.A.	5.00
19—Blackie U.F.W.A.	5.00
19—Willowdale U.F.A.	5.00
19—Nightingale U.F.W.A.	5.00
19—Starline U.F.W.A.	5.00
19—High River U.F.W.A.	5.00
21—East Lethbridge U.F.W.A.	5.00
21—Rosyth U.F.W.A.	5.00
21—Westling U.F.W.A.	5.00
21—Belmont U.F.W.A.	5.00
22—Vimy Ridge U.F.W.A.	5.00
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27—Conrich Junior Local.	5.00
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28—Didsbury U.F.A.	5.00
28—Brant U.F.W.A.	5.00
28—Balzac U.F.A.	10.00

\$810.00

Have you sent in your contribution to the Junior Conference Fund?

Ottawa Government and Civil Service

MR. ROSS PROTESTS

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

In your last issue you say editorially: "The creation of the Civil Service Commission during the war years marked the first serious attempt to eliminate the evils of the spoils system. The present Liberal Government has not carried on the work well begun. Mr. Veniot (Postmaster General) has been one of the worst offenders."

Permit me to point out to you that the Liberal Party uprooted the spoils system and has been responsible for the introduction into Canada of the merit system.

In 1908 a Liberal Government at Ottawa introduced the Civil Service Act creating a commission consisting of two persons to test and pass upon the qualification of candidates for admission to and promotion in the Civil Service in Ottawa, the home of a very large percentage of our Civil servants. The members of the Commission then appointed were not active partisans, but were appointed by reason of fitness for the position. Prof. Adam Shortt, President of Queen's University, Kingston, was Chairman.

Liberals and Conservatives

The Liberals were able to accomplish this important reform as a result of a long campaign of education. The results were so satisfactory that the Liberals continued that campaign of education. The Conservatives came into power in 1911. They at once crowded 25,000 active Conservative workers into the Civil Service outside of Ottawa. The new army was not needed. By reason of inexperience and inefficiency it demoralized the service. As a result of the Liberal education campaign and public disgust at the conduct of the Conservatives, there grew up a general trend throughout the country to extend the operation of the Act by bringing the Civil Service outside of Ottawa under its operation. In 1918 the Government of the day was forced by public opinion so developed to extend this beneficent legislation to all Canada.

The Union Government being Conservative in its makeup blundered utterly in carrying out this highly desirable reform. It replaced Prof. Shortt by two very active partisans so that for the next few years the Civil Service Commission was little better than a patronage committee of the Conservative party in Canada. In 1921 that Government by Order-in-Council decreed that the Act should no longer apply to some 11,000 civil servants previously under the operation of the Act.

The Present Government

The present Government has since assuming office made remarkable progress in the way of making effective this Civil Service reform inaugurated by the Liberal Party. Today the Conservatives are endeavoring to mislead the public to believe that they were the reformers; they are playing politics and they consider this good play; they sought the most vulnerable point for their attack; they found it in the Post Office department. The strongest case they could make out disclosed the facts that in the first 18 months of Conservative rule after the 1911 elections the Conservatives dismissed 1604 postmasters whereas under three years of the present Postmaster General only 490 changes have been made

in postmasterships. Of these 25 were made for extreme political partisanship after full investigation. All the others were made for other than political reasons.

To any reasonable man it must appear that the Government of the day is ably carrying on the work it so well began. This effort has been made despite a partisan Commission and despite the natural resentment following the digging in of Conservative partisans into the Service in 1918. Why, Mr. Editor, join the Conservatives in playing politics? You write glibly of co-operation. Why not co-operate with the Liberals to the extent of helping them to carry to fruition this highly desirable reform?

GEO. H. ROSS.

Calgary, Alberta.

The article quoted by Mr. Ross called attention to the manner in which, in the Department of the Postmaster General, the recommendations of the Civil Service Commission have been disregarded, and to the tendency to revert to the spoils system. In condemning this tendency we did not consider that we were joining "the Conservatives in playing politics," but rather that we were expressing a protest with which all citizens of whatever group or party who desire to see that "highly desirable reform," the Civil Service Act of 1918, carried to fruition, would be in agreement. We think that reform is most likely to be carried to fruition if attempts to make it nugatory are condemned.

Civil Service Act

The adoption of the Civil Service Act of 1908, to which Mr. Ross refers, was an important step in the right direction, for which credit is due to those whose agitation and educational work made it possible, but it did not uproot the spoils system. That could not be done until the outside services were dealt with, in spite of progress made in the reform of the inside civil service. The act of 1918 provided the means by which the system could be uprooted throughout the Civil Service as a whole, by a Government friendly to the act, if such could be found.

The question of the relative responsibility of the two parties for this legislation was not raised by us, and is irrelevant. The circumstances of its enactment during the war period were exceptional. If, as Mr. Ross seems to claim, the Liberals did all the educational work, that would be to their credit, and provide an additional reason why he should welcome rather than deprecate criticism of Liberal Ministers of today who seek to make ineffective an undertaking "so well begun."

Though we hold no brief for the Conservative party, we find it difficult to accept the view that the Liberal record was always white and the Conservative record always black, in Civil Service matters. Experience proves otherwise. That a devoted band of genuine advocates of Civil Service reform have been able at times to make themselves effective in such matters is praiseworthy, but we do not believe that either party's record in this respect is one of which it can be inordinately proud. We can well believe that Mr. Ross, who has made sacrifices for principle, has done his best to keep the Liberal record white.

Mr. Ross claims superior virtue for the Liberal Government as compared with

POOL NOT LIABLE TO PAY INCOME TAX

Judgment was given by the Exchequer court of Canada on May 29th, in favor of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, in its appeal against the Government's assessment on income tax on elevator and commercial reserves. The Alberta Wheat Pool may anticipate freedom from taxation on reserves as a result of this judgment.

the previous Government, and advances claims which to us do not seem warranted. Members of the U.F.A. group at Ottawa have found that the two major parties are about "fifty-fifty" in their attitude on this question. In opposition they are strongly for merit; in power they are just as strongly for patronage. Public opinion, it would appear, alone sustains the act. In 1925, of the three Civil Service Commissioners, two were Conservative and one Liberal. Of this Commission, J. T. Shaw, after referring to the failure of the commissioners, said: "I do not hesitate to say to honorable members of this House that I had thought that probably the proper thing to do was to present a resolution before the House advocating the discharge of these Commissioners. . . . I think that in the application of the merit principle to the services of Canada we made a very sad mistake in restricting ourselves to political considerations in filling these high positions."

Rejected Offer to Co-operate

Two of these Commissioners were dismissed for cause. On the occasion of their dismissal, the U.F.A. group and those associated with them offered the Government again and again to support them in the appointment of outstanding men, sympathetic to and possessed of an understanding of the act. Instead, however, of this course being followed, a personal friend of the Prime Minister was appointed to fill one vacancy, and the stenographer of the Minister of Justice to fill the other. Of their special qualifications, if any, the members were not made aware.

Many Exemptions

The present Liberal Government has exempted a great variety of positions established by order-in-council, from the operation of the Commission. The following is at least a partial list of enactments and orders in which personnel was exempted from the merit system:

Federal Appeal Board; the Farm Loan Board; Tariff Board; the Research Council; the Statutory Revision Committee; the Loan Staff (Department of Finance); Legation Staffs, Washington, Paris, Tokio; hundreds of positions of skilled labor, etc., by an order-in-council which actually swept away a provision for merit included in previous Conservative orders-in-council. Exemptions were made in the estimates of preventive officers and appraisers, notwithstanding the disclosures made by two Parliamentary committees.

In the case of the preventive officers, out of 114 appointments, nearly one half were dismissed, a great many of them for criminal offences. The income tax and Soldier Settlement Board staffs, which were exempted by the law by the previous Conservative government on the ground of the temporary nature of their duties, have both been maintained under the patronage system. This Government exempted from the civil service law the

private secretaries to all Ministers, shutting off promotion for long service civil servants and calling for the making of unnecessary positions. A great many statutes include exemptions from the civil service law that are not enumerated above. The estimates each year also include many exemptions. Appointments by the Civil Service Commission have been rejected without trial by Ministers under this Government—as typified by Mr. Veniot's dealings with appointments of postmasters.

Since 1921 there have been passed twenty-five orders-in-council by this Government, exempting positions from the operation of the civil service act entirely; also fifty-two orders-in-council were passed exempting positions partially from the operation of the Act.

The latest records show an exemption total of about 19,000 employees or about 33 1-3 per cent, under this Government. The members of our group at Ottawa have been called upon many times to defend the merit system from the attacks of the Government, and at no time have they been offered the opportunity to uphold the Government in advancing the merit principle.

We are willing to co-operate with the Liberals and with all others in "carrying to fruition" the reform of the Civil Service begun some years ago. But unfortunately, the Liberal Government of today, judged by the above record, has a somewhat different conception from that of the Farmer and Labor Groups at Ottawa of what Civil Service Reform is. —Editor.

fluence in the inculcation of that somewhat intangible thing we call culture among his people—a source of uplift and encouragement toward seeking for those things that mean profitable and well-spent lives. Because of this influence Mr. Wood has won from the people he has striven to serve not only confidence and esteem but a love that has fallen to the lot of but few leaders.

For these reasons, Mr. Chancellor, and for others of a kindred sort, I ask that you confer upon Henry Wise Wood the degree of LL. D. honoris causa.

The bestowal of this honor upon the leader of Alberta farmers has been warmly approved by many of the newspapers of the Province. Several of these editorial comments are quoted below:

"Title Is Honored"

During the past week the University of Alberta honored Mr. H. W. Wood with a complimentary degree of "Doctor." I don't know whose particular thought this was, but at any rate it does as much honor to him as it does to Mr. Wood. No man in this Province or in the whole Canadian West is better entitled to lasting recognition of the valuable service he has rendered to the public body. In his case, the title is honored by being associated with his name. And I imagine that were all titles awarded with as much regard for the worth and merit of the recipients' public service there would be little if any opposition to the practice.—*Alberta Farmer.*

"Sane and Virile Leadership"

The University of Alberta has conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws (honoris causa) on Mr. H. W. Wood, president of the United Farmers of Alberta. There will be general agreement that the honor has been well earned. As leader of the great farm organization in this Province, Mr. Wood has performed valuable service and he has given sane and virile leadership to the Pool movement.—*Calgary Herald.*

"Two Alberta LL.D.'s"

There can be no question of how thoroughly well entitled are Henry W. Wood and Charles Camsell to the honor which the University of Alberta is conferring upon them today. It is unnecessary to recall Mr. Wood's achievements and the many services that he has performed for the people and particularly for the farmers of this Province. Mr. Camsell is far from being so well known a figure to Albertans, but he has been a very large factor in Canadian development.

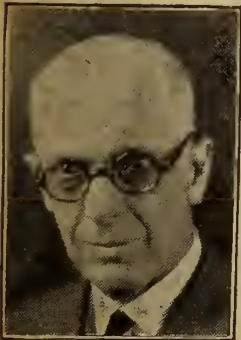
As a member of the geological survey, Mr. Camsell traversed during many successive summers, remote sections of the Dominion and added greatly to the knowledge of their resources. From the Royal Geographical Society of Great Britain he received the award that it gives each year for distinguished exploratory work. As deputy minister of mines at Ottawa, he has contributed greatly to the mining expansion that the country has undergone since he assumed that office. The fact that he was born at Fort Liard, about a thousand miles north of Edmonton, where his father was a Hudson's Bay chief factor, has added greatly to the interest of westerners in his career.—*Edmonton Journal.*

Fittingly Recognized

The important services rendered to Canadian agricultural and industrial life
(Continued on page 35)

Revered Farm Leader Is Honored by the University of Alberta

Doctorate of Laws Conferred upon H. W. Wood at Twenty-first Convocation



Dr. H. W. WOOD

On Wednesday, May 15th, Henry Wise Wood, for almost fourteen years president of the United Farmers of Alberta and chairman of the Alberta Wheat Pool since its organization, became Doctor Wood. The degree of LL.D. (honoris causa) was conferred upon him on the occasion of the

twenty-first convocation of the University of Alberta, in appreciation of the outstanding services he has rendered to the agricultural industry of this Province and of Canada, and in recognition of the esteem and regard in which he is held by all classes of citizens.

President Wood occupied an important place in the dignified and impressive ceremony of convocation. He was escorted to the platform of the hall, in the procession of officials, guests, and students, by the president of the University, Dr. Wallace. The petition that the degree of Doctor of Laws be conferred upon him was presented by Dean Howes, of the faculty of agriculture. It read as follows:

Petition for Degree

Mr. Chancellor:

It is my privilege to present to you Henry Wise Wood and to ask that you confer upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

Mr. Wood was born in the State of Missouri and is descended from English and Scotch stock. With the exception of three years, he lived upon the farm where he was born until the fall of 1905, when he moved with his family to Alberta and took up land near Carstairs where he now owns a large farm. He became a naturalized Canadian in 1911.

While still a young man Mr. Wood became interested in one of the earliest efforts made by farmers in the United States to improve their condition through organization, and in 1886 actively par-

ticipated in the Farmers' and Laborers' Union of Missouri. His experience there and his subsequent study of the history of the struggle of the producers of the primary necessities of life to attain their logical place in the social and economic order, resulted in his acquiring a positive social philosophy which has been the inspiration back of his great achievement as the leader of the United Farmers of Alberta.

Soon after his settlement in this Province, Mr. Wood became interested in the Provincial Farmers' movement, and in 1914 he was elected Director for the Calgary District. In 1915 he was elected Vice-President and in 1916 he became President of the U.F.A. which position he has held continuously up to the present time. During all these years he has guided, with disinterested devotion and practical sagacity, a movement which has won the respectful recognition of thoughtful men.

From 1917 to 1923 inclusive Mr. Wood served as President of the Canadian Council of Agriculture. He was an executive member of the Board of Grain Supervisors appointed by the Ottawa Government to control the marketing of Canada's wheat during the war. When the Canada Wheat Board was set up he served as one of its members.

Pioneer in Co-operation

Mr. Wood was the pioneer of the co-operative marketing movement. When the Wheat Board was abolished, he advocated, as a permanent solution, the establishment of a voluntary agency owned and controlled by the producers. In the absence of action by other Provinces he urged that Alberta proceed alone, and this course was adopted in 1923 and the Alberta Wheat Pool came into existence. The movement spread to the other Prairie Provinces next year and the Canadian Wheat Pool was established. Since the beginning Mr. Wood has been Chairman of the Alberta Wheat Pool and Vice-President of the Canadian Wheat Pool.

An Outstanding Influence

In this unique record of achievement in the fields of organization and of economics only part of the story is told. During years of leadership, markedly unselfish, Mr. Wood has been an outstanding in-



The U.F.A. Veterans' Section



Federal Government Declares Policy upon Two Matters of Importance to Soldier Settlers

Salvaged Settler Not Now Owner of Farm May Enter Upon Soldier's Grant if Right Not Exhausted—In Appeal Against Revaluation Award Only Settler's Own Costs Can Be Assessed Against Him

By ALFRED SPEAKMAN, M.P.

Some months ago, the writer of this article undertook to furnish information through the U.F.A. Veterans' Section, as to the effect of the latest amendments to the Soldiers' Settlement Act, in respect of the following points:

(1) As to the rights of a salvaged settler, whose contract with the S.S.B. had been rescinded, in making application for, and entering upon, a soldier's grant, and

(2) As to the possible costs which might be assessed against a settler who entered an appeal before the Exchequer Court of Canada, against an award made him by the S.S.B. on an application for a revaluation of his land.

Obviously, the answer to these questions, particularly as regards the second, involved a declaration of policy on the part of the Federal Government, and it was only after some months of constant effort on the part of the writer, that this was finally obtained, in a letter under date of May 6th and signed by the Minister of Immigration. These facts will explain the delay on the part of the writer, in the fulfilment of his promise of some months ago.

1. **Soldier Grants.**—Under the terms of the Soldier Settlement Act, and prior to the coming into force of the amendment of last year, which was assented to on June 11th, 1928, it was impossible for any soldier settler whose contract had been rescinded, but who was still indebted to the board, to obtain the right to enter upon a soldier's grant, as the full amount of his remaining indebtedness was still considered as being a charge upon any Dominion land which he might subsequently acquire, and was, in effect, a mortgage against that land. Under these circumstances, permission to make entry upon a soldier's grant was not given. After the passing of the above amendment, however, a soldier's grant, or homestead upon which he might make entry, was no longer subject to this charge, so that even though he were still indebted to the board, that debt would not affect either his right to make entry upon a soldier's grant, or the land itself after it had been obtained. A ruling was made that any salvaged settler who had not already exhausted his right to a soldier's grant, and who was not now the owner of a farm, would receive permission from the S.S.B. to enter upon a soldier's grant.

This ruling and the amendment to the Act upon which it is based will give to many a settler, who perhaps through no fault of his own has failed, a chance at least, for a second start.

2. **The Appeal to the Exchequer Court, and the assessment of costs.**—This question arose towards the end of last year, when certain soldier settlers, who had

applied for re-valuation of their land, and who were dissatisfied with the award granted them by the S.S.B., indicated their intention of appealing to the Exchequer Court of Canada under the provisions of the act. They were then informed, by the solicitors of the board, that the costs of the proposed appeal might be assessed against the appellant at the discretion of the court. This is, of course, the ordinary procedure in the case of an appeal from judgment to a higher court, but it was felt by the settler that his case was not an ordinary appeal, to be dealt with in the usual manner, but was an integral part of the relief provided by Parliament, the costs of which would be met out of public funds, exactly as the costs of appraisal were met in the first phase of the proceedings. This opinion was strongly concurred in by the writer, who at once took the matter up.

The case was pursued through the Commissioners of the S.S.B., the Department of Justice at Ottawa, and finally to the Federal Government itself, until, as aforesaid, a definite ruling was given on May 6th. In order to clarify the situation the costs involved will be classed under three heads, and are here quoted verbatim from the letter received from the Minister, the Hon. Robert Forke:

"Class 1.—Expenses incurred by the board. These will include certain legal costs, the travelling expenses of officials whose presence may be required at court, and the expenses of witnesses that the Soldier Settlement Board may call.

"Class 2.—Expenditures by the Exchequer Court. These will include travelling expenses of the judges and officers of that court and expenses incidental to the actual court session.

"Class 3.—Expenses of the settler. These would include any legal costs the presentation of his case may entail, his own travelling expenses and personal expenses during the time the court is sitting, and the expenses of his witnesses."

Under the terms of the ruling the expenses under Classes 1 and 2 will be borne by the crown, the third only being charged against the settler, and again to quote, "From this it will be seen that the expenses the settler will have to bear will be his own personal costs, the expenses of his witnesses, if any, and his lawyers' costs."

The time and place where the different appeals will be heard by the Exchequer Court are not yet finally decided nor is the procedure under which the matter will be dealt with. The settler concerned will no doubt receive this information from official sources when that decision has been reached.

Will Remove Doubts

This article will at least remove any doubts as to the costs which the settler may be called upon to bear, and will relieve many of the apprehensions under which they now labor, as to the ruinous expense which might be involved in an appeal. While it is quite true that the Exchequer Court, had the matter of costs been left to its discretion, might have exercised the greatest possible leniency towards the appellant and might have awarded costs against him in very few cases, still it is equally true that every settler would be in a state of uncertainty as to whether his own case might not be one of those thus singled out, and that uncertainty might deter many settlers from lodging an appeal at all, thus nullifying to some degree at least the intent of Parliament and perpetuating a grievance which might rankle for years.

ACTION NEEDED

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

I wish to express my appreciation of the valuable work carried on by *The U.F.A.* in the Veterans' Section by bringing directly to the notice of the farmers of Alberta the plight of the soldier-farmer. I have followed with interest the various views expressed and the many cases of hardship revealed, and there is no doubt in my mind that these cases represent the majority rather than the minority. However, it seems as if the time has now come for the soldier settlers themselves both to take action and also to get their case stated fairly before the general public.

A Few Suggestions

At Morrin we have a fairly large U.F.A. Local and also a good Legion branch and we have appointed a small committee of the Legion to form what we call a "Liaison Committee" with the U.F.A. This is a step in the right direction, but it does not go far enough and I should like to make, through your paper, the following suggestions to all the soldier farmers in Alberta:

(1) First of all, join the U.F.A. If you haven't a Local in your district ORGANIZE ONE.

(2) Join the Legion; if you haven't a branch in your district, it's time you had.

(3) Form either a "Liaison Committee" out of the Legion, or else a "Veterans' Section Committee" in the U.F.A.

(4) Having got your committee in working order, ask your U.F.A. Local to set one meeting apart for the discussion of soldier farmer problems.

(5) If your U.F.A. Local is large enough to send more than one delegate to the Annual Convention, see to it that one delegate is a returned man.

(6) And at the next Annual Convention let us organise on a permanent basis the Veterans' Section of the U.F.A., in order that we can give our representatives at Ottawa (who are interested and sympathetic to our cause) our united support in bringing the whole matter of S.S.B. settlement before the country.

Now is the time to start your organization work, and to the soldier farmer who reads this letter I would say: "Get busy—start something—don't wait for

(Continued on page 36)

Some Features of the Dying Session

**Proposals for Grain Act Revision Important Feature of Session—
The Uphill Fight for Progressive Legislation—But Farmers and
Other Independent Groups Have Many Victories to Their
Credit—Their Responsibility for Worth-while Legislation.**



By

E. J. GARLAND

U.F.A. Member for Bow River

OTTAWA, Ont.—By the time these lines are in print the Third Session of the Sixteenth Parliament of the Dominion will have but a few days of life left. Its record is dull and without any startling legislative adventure.

The revision of the Grain Act, meagre and sketchy, will but touch the most apparent needs.

Mixing of wheat will be limited by a higher outgo standard for terminal shipments.

The car-order book will have become a permanent institution.

The right of determining the destination of his grain will be made as clear as lawyers' draft, can make it, for the farmer.

The days remaining to the present Board of Grain Commissioners will be almost as few as those left to this session.

All this if, in the rush of the end, the legislation is not jettisoned, as has been already suggested in the newspapers.

Other Events of Note

What other events of note there are may include the making happy of a few thousand persons by the payment of long deferred reparation claims arising out of the war losses.

The transfer of the granting of divorce from the Parliament of Canada to the courts of Ontario is a session closer by reason of Mr. J. S. Woodsworth's courage and persistence. The customs tariff remains almost untouched. The Sales Tax is slightly reduced.

The "I'm Alone" incident, so provocative if happening twenty years ago and even likely to have led to grave international discord, will be consigned to some court of arbitration to emerge, if at all, for a day some indefinite time hence, bereft of all its inflammable possibilities and looking like a rag in a pulp mill. A sign truly of improved international sanity!

The Kellogg Pact, properly sealed and ribboned, has been passed and consigned to whatever place these things go. It may emerge when needed. Then again it may not. On the people this depends.

The Protocol for the prohibition of asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases, and of bacteriological methods of warfare, was approved yesterday, and may or may not be of service to humanity. If only nations might be relied upon to observe their conventions!

Low Rates on Combines

Little if anything is being done to relieve the condition of the fishermen of the Maritime Provinces. No relief other than what may be done to the Grain Act is provided for the farmer, unless we may include the amendment forced by our groups providing that combines be included in the low rates on agricultural machinery.

Not an Eventful Session

The Agricultural Committee has been the most important of the House Committees, and has given thorough examination of a great number of witnesses.

Indeed, it might have been better if we had dispensed with many of these gentlemen and confined ourselves to the revision of the Grain Act. The rapidly approaching end of the session, forecasted in today's press and in the resolution of the Government that the House will sit in the mornings as well as the remainder of the day, will prevent the drastic revision which the Act so badly needs.

An item in this morning's paper tells that an ambitious gentleman is about to propel a peanut, with his nose, up to the top of the highest mountain in the United States, Pike's Peak. The imagination is amused by this story, and in a "blue" moment it does seem to the writer that a private member of Parliament is not unlike the peanut pusher, with this difference, that the latter has a fair chance to get his nut to its destination. How heartbreakingly often we have pushed our legislative peanuts up slopes and over obstacles as difficult if not as apparent as Pike's Peak, only to find suddenly that the Prime Minister and his Cabinet have decided that the session is to end and our little peanut pushing ceases when that promising fruit or vegetable or whatever it is is caught in the torrent of discarded legislation and swept down to the dismal bottom to await another optimistic effort.

Farmers' Victories in Politics

Fortunately those in our independent groups may look with reasonable pride on their energetic work of the past eight years and even should moments of impatient depression make them temporarily discouraged, we feel that our people know that the farmers in politics have

enjoyed more victories than defeats and that the future promises a strengthening of the powers of the same groups that were responsible for most of the worth-while legislation of the past eight years.

Grain Act Revision

With regard to Grain Act revision it may be stated that the revision of the car order book sections is fairly certain. The book will always be open. Only a farmer having grain may sign it. Only one car may be called for at one time, except in the case of elevator men who may call for two cars. At first this provision seemed questionable, but we find it is advisable in order that the elevator may be able to take in street wheat and get rid of it as rapidly as possible. A farmer may act, however, or anyone else may act as agent for a farmer having grain and may sign for a car as such. This proxy is limited to one for each person at a time, and it is understood that, having acted as an agent for one person, the farmer or other person may not act for another until the car has been loaded. It is expected that this will enable Pool members to secure a much larger proportion of cars for their Pool elevators and largely relieve the difficulties that existed last season in this regard.

The most contentious matter before the Committee on Agriculture which dealt with Grain Act revision, has been the troublesome question of "mixing". Some of the members at first talked of total prohibition of this practice, but the evidence of practical and experienced officials speedily demonstrated that it would be exceedingly difficult if not impossible to enforce such legislation.

Two Proposals re Mixing

We have now before us two proposals, each of which will be supported by strong groups in the committee. The first is to abolish mixing in the straight grades of wheat, but permit mixing of the "off-grades." The second is to take the profit out of mixing by raising the standard for grading the grain out of the terminals.

At present the act provides that the wheat coming out of the terminals (private) must be equal to the same grade of wheat coming out of the public terminals. The theory upon which this section is supposed to operate is that as mixing is prohibited in the public terminals and as each grade of wheat is binned separately, the outgo must be the average of the grade.

Unfortunately it has been found that the public terminals do not receive average run of the wheat, but rather the minimum or close to the minimum of the grade, and so the outgo sample is said to be too close to the minimum of the grade for standard purposes if our quality is to be maintained in the world market. For this reason the Inspection Department (quite illegally but perhaps wisely) have set up a fairly high artificial standard called a "Composite Sample." The second proposal is in effect to make legal something similar to the composite

(Continued on page 30)



E. J. GARLAND, M.P.

NEWS FROM THE HEAD OFFICE of the ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL

Official Information for Members of the Alberta Co-operative Livestock Producers, Ltd.

Campaign Is Opened for Second Series Contracts

**Plans for Drive from June 1st to July 31st Announced
By Pool Office**

The organization drive for the second contract period of the Livestock Pool which is being held between June 1st and July 31st, is being put on by the Local Shipping Associations under the supervision of the Pool Central Office. All Shipping Associations are being asked to hold their annual or special summer meetings during the first two weeks of June. A member of the Pool Central Board will be in attendance at each meeting and he will be prepared to outline the campaign and assist in the organization of the drive in the territory of each Local Association.

Under Supervision of Directors

Each Director has been allotted the following Associations for supervision:

DISTRICT A—J. E. Evenson

Southern Alberta Co-operative Association, Lethbridge.
Claresholm, Suffield, Blackie, Branch C.P.R.

DISTRICT B—A. B. Claypool

Elnora District Co-operative Livestock Marketing Association, Ltd., Elnora.
Acme District Co-operative Association of the U.F.A., Ltd., Acme.
Brooks Co-operative Association, Brooks.
Calgary District.
Edmonton District.

DISTRICT C—F. McDonald

Medicine Valley Co-operative Livestock Marketing Association, Eckville.
Buffalo Lakes Farmers Co-op., Mirror.
Stettler District Co-operative Livestock Marketing Association, Stettler.
Castor-Coronation Co-operative Livestock Marketing Association, Coronation.
Mountain View Co-operative Livestock Marketing Association; Olds.
Didsbury Co-operative Livestock Marketing Association, Didsbury.
Carstairs Co-operative Livestock Marketing Association, Carstairs.

DISTRICT D—A. B. Haarstad

Camrose Co-operative Livestock Marketing Association, Camrose.
Blindman Valley Co-operative Livestock Association, Bentley.
Beaver Lake Co-operative Livestock Marketing Association, Tofield.
Grattan Coulee Co-operative Livestock Marketing Association, Irma.
Chauvin-Edgerton Co-operative Livestock Marketing Association, Edgerton.
Ribstone Co-operative Livestock Marketing Association, Hardisty.
Ponoka Co-operative Livestock Marketing Association, Ponoka.

DISTRICT E—H. N. Stearns

Egremont District Co-operative Livestock Marketing Association, Egremont.
Waskatenau District Co-operative Association of the U.F.A., Waskatenau.
Bellis Co-operative Livestock Marketing Association, Bellis.
St. Paul Co-operative Livestock Association, St. Paul.
Mazeppa Co-operative Livestock Marketing Association, Mazeppa.
Birch Lake Co-operative Livestock Marketing Association, Innisfree.
Alexandra Co-operative Livestock Marketing Association, Vermilion.

DISTRICT F—D. MacLeod

Peers Co-operative Livestock Marketing Association, Peers.
Paddle Valley Co-operative Livestock Marketing Association, Mayerthorpe.
Onoway Co-operative Livestock Marketing Association, Onoway.
Darwell Co-operative Livestock Marketing Association, Darwell.
Pembina Co-operative Livestock Marketing Association, Entwistle.
Fawcett to Alcomdale Co-operative Livestock Marketing Association, Westlock.

DISTRICT G—F. Marple

North Peace Co-operative Livestock Marketing Association, Whitelaw.
Spirit River Co-operative Livestock Marketing Association, Spirit River.
Grande Prairie Co-operative Livestock Marketing Association, Sexsmith.
Pouce Coupe District.
As Mr. Claypool, the President, will have considerable Head Office work to carry out, he has been assigned the Edmonton District Association, outside of his own district, and Mr. McDonald has been assigned Mountain View, Didsbury and Carstairs. Likewise the Associations along the St. Paul line have been assigned to Mr. Stearns instead of Mr. MacLeod in whose division they rightly are situated.

At Co-operative Institute

During the week of June 24th to 29th when the Co-operative Institute is being held at Lethbridge, Olds and Vermilion, the Livestock Pool will have a Director at each Institute to conduct organization work. They will also have a Director in the Peace River at the two Institute meetings to be held there during the week of June 17th. At the Pool annual meetings and the Institute meetings, we expect to have full information regarding the Pool and the Drive, for the people. The organization drive will be put on by each Association in its territory, under the supervision of the Provincial Director who is in charge.

All supplies in the way of contracts, literature, canvassers' reports, etc., will be in the hands of all the Local Shipping Associations by June 1st. The Local Associations will be prepared to sign contracts any time after June 1st.

Members will be of great assistance to the Pool and the Local Associations if they will see that their contracts are secured and signed and sent in without cost or effort on the part of the organization.

Romance of a Great Achievement in Co-operative Livestock Marketing

The Story of the Livestock Pool

Here is a romance of a great co-operative achievement in the co-operative movement of livestock. Like other developments in this modern age, it is becoming an accepted fact that farmers are now capable of owning and operating some of the largest business institutions of the country.

From a small beginning of a short time ago, when a few members of U.F.A. Locals commenced to co-operate in shipping their livestock to the terminal markets of Western Canada, we see today, scattered in the four corners of the Province, thirty-six active co-operative livestock shipping associations, whose membership is made up of some 17,000 producers, all of whom are contract members to the Livestock Pool through their shipping associations.

Gain in Strength

In spite of the many serious obstacles that have to be overcome, these livestock shipping associations and their Provincial organization have continued to gain in strength and in public confidence year after year. Mistakes have been made, we all admit. These have been due to lack of experience in most cases, rather than to mismanagement. Many of these mistakes have already been overcome. With the advent of the Co-operative Audit Bureau, the accounting system of all shipping associations will be standardized, and any bookkeeping, accounting and auditing will be carried out on a uniform basis and members may look forward to having a thorough knowledge of every detail in connection with their business, all of which will materially assist in the proper functioning of the organization.

It is really remarkable that so few mistakes have occurred in a business which already amounts to several million dollars a year. The history of the past five years is one of amazing growth. The Livestock Pool was born during the seasons of 1924 and 1925, which may be referred to as the organization period. During the years 1926 and 1927 the Pool used the United Livestock Growers, Limited, as a selling agency. With the experience gained during that period, the Pool established their own Central Sales Agencies on the Calgary and Edmonton terminal markets, which commenced to function on January 1st, 1928. The amazing growth of the business of the Pool since that date is referred to in the following paragraphs:

The Pool's Early Objective

At all times the policy of the Pool has been devoid of hysteria and extravagance, with emphasis continually on improved marketing service and the advantages to be obtained through collective bargaining on a Provincial basis.

The problem of assembling has been left almost entirely with the local shipping association, while the objective of the Provincial Pool has been to create competition among livestock buyers on the terminal markets and to market the livestock delivered by the shipping associations in the most efficient and economical manner. In the old days, at a great expense, packers and livestock buyers sent drovers through the country to collect as much livestock as possible—a system,

which, to say the least, was very expensive to the producers.

As livestock speculators entered the field, the packers found it to their advantage to make a change in their (packers') policy. So far as the packers were concerned, the speculators could be eliminated through the development of direct shipping. With the advent of trucks the packers met with great success in regard to direct shipment of hogs to the packing plants, which has enabled them to secure their supplies without becoming a bargaining factor on the terminal market.

The policy of the packers, although economical in some respects, is not in the interests of the producer. The Pool has endeavored to force the packer to bid for his hog supply along with other buyers on the terminal markets.

The measure of success now attained justifies taking the further step of acquiring packing facilities. If wheat growers and dairymen can conduct big business on a successful basis, so can livestock producers. There is every reason to believe that from the ranks of the 17,000 livestock members, competent men can be secured to direct a big business of this nature along sound and profitable lines.

The Pool's Achievements

One might well ask, before considering entering the packing plant stage, what

has the Livestock Pool actually accomplished by owning its own sales agency? To answer this we must review the period of seventeen months of operation.

In the first place let us consider the nature of the product handled. Livestock is a perishable product. When it is ready for the market it must be disposed of within a reasonably short space of time, specially in regard to hogs.

The market demand factor is equally as important. At one time, the demand may be greater for livestock products in Great Britain and at another time the United States market may be more attractive. The Pool must have accurate and the latest information in connection with the demand of foreign and home markets and distribute the various grades of livestock to the market where the demand is the keenest.

On the terminal market, the Pool has had to meet the competition of long established, private commission firms and shrewd, speculative buyers. However, in the face of all these problems and in the brief period of seventeen months, the Pool stands today as a dominant factor on the livestock markets of the Province.

The First Twelve Months

During the first twelve months, the Pool handled on these markets 20 per cent of the cattle and 60 per

(Continued on page 28)

Livestock Marketing Associations

In the May 1st issue of *The U.F.A.*, we read a proposal of the Big Valley to Munson U.F.A. District Association to co-ordinate the efforts of the Pools and the U.F.A. Locals.

It is suggested that instead of having independent committees to deal with matters concerning the various Pools, committees should be appointed in the U.F.A. Locals to establish contact between their district and the head offices of the Pools.

While it is desirable to co-ordinate our efforts as much as possible so as to avoid overlapping, careful thought should be given, or we may find ourselves tearing down what we already have, instead of building up.

Organization

Just at this time an outline of the organization and functions of a Local Co-operative Livestock Marketing Association (member of the Livestock Pool) may serve to clarify the situation.

Each one of these Locals are incorporated under the Co-operative Marketing Associations Act, and have a Board of Directors, elected by the signed up membership, in the divisions into which the Association's territory is divided.

The Directors in turn elect their officers and employ a manager, who is held responsible for the management of the Association. An annual meeting of the membership is held at which statements of the preceding year's business are presented, so that the membership may know how their business has been conducted. In addition to this, the auditor's report and financial statements are printed and mailed to each member.

At this meeting the Board of Directors for the ensuing year are also elected.

It was found necessary to adopt this form of organization in order to ensure democratic control, and to organize several shipping points into one Association, so that carloads of stock would be made up and forwarded to market in an economical way. Several of our Associations comprise ten to twelve shipping Associations, or more, and have an annual gross turn over of \$200,000 to \$300,000 or more.

Sales Organization

Besides the assembling and shipping of stock, the manager is in close touch with the Sales Organization on the terminal markets, and is in a position to advise members as to prices, and the time to ship to best advantage, particularly as regards cattle.

The improvement of quality of livestock, systematic breeding so as to insure an even supply of hogs throughout the year, are other lines upon which the Local Association can be of service to its membership.

The U.F.A. Locals can render invaluable service in a district where a Local Shipping Association operates, by co-operating with the directors and manager of the Association, as usually the members of the Local U.F.A. are members of the shipping Association in their locality.

Our basis of organization, as regards the Livestock Pool, is sound; the majority of our Locals function smoothly, and are in the lead of anything yet organized to ship livestock co-operatively.

Before we undertake to remodel the machinery, let us be sure that it will be a worth while improvement on what we already have.

Provincial Finances in Alberta and Saskatchewan

A Correction of Misstatement and Misleading Comparisons Made in Provincial Election Campaign in Sister Province—
The Facts as Revealed by the Public Accounts

During the present Provincial election campaign in Saskatchewan, it has been reported that Premier Gardiner has made on the public platform comparisons unfavorable to the U.F.A. Government of Alberta, between U.F.A. administration and the administration of the Liberal Government in Saskatchewan.

The U.F.A. does not wish to be drawn into controversy upon the issues of that election, but presents below a few important figures, in order to correct reported misstatement, and also to call attention to certain facts and figures whose omission must make comparisons unfair to the U.F.A. Government and misleading to Saskatchewan audiences.

Very Serious Omissions

According to a report of Premier Gardiner's meeting at Moose Jaw, the Premier stated on that occasion that the Provincial debt in Alberta was \$42,000,000 when the present Government assumed office. Apparently he forgot to add \$16,000,000 borrowed by the former Liberal administration during its seven and a half months' of office in 1921. The U.F.A. came into office on August 12th, 1921, and clearly could not be held responsible for debt incurred by its predecessor during the preceding months of the year. That amount should have been added to the \$42,000,000, making a total \$58,000,000.

That Saskatchewan has no railway debt; that it has a much smaller telephone debt, and that it is not faced with heavy capital expenditures for irrigation such as must be met in Alberta in connection with the Lethbridge Northern Irrigation system for all of which the former Liberal administration must take the responsibility, are facts seemingly not mentioned by Premier Gardiner. The railway and telephone debts should obviously be excluded from the comparison because there are not parallel Saskatchewan commitments. It is to

be noted that Alberta has a much more highly developed telephone system than Saskatchewan.

To make a fair comparison possible, then, it is necessary to exclude the telephone and railway debts. The net debt of Saskatchewan, excluding telephones, increased by \$9,900,000 between April 30th, 1922, and April 30th, 1928. In Alberta, excluding utilities, the increase from December 31st, 1921, to March 31st, 1928, totalled \$18,400,000.

The Bonded Debts

The comparative figures of the bonded debts, for the period from 1921 to 1928, taken from the public accounts of the two Provinces, are given at the foot of this column.

Commitments of Liberal Regime

Examining the increase in Alberta in order to find out how the money was spent, we find that \$7,800,000 represents commitments of the old Liberal administration for none of which the present Government was responsible. The amount is made up as follows:

Advances under Lethbridge Northern Colonization Act made necessary by guarantees given prior to 1921, \$1,807,820.78.

Subvention to Alberta Government Telephones made necessary by the condition in which the system was left by the previous administration, \$354,000.00.

University of Alberta contingent liability at December 31, 1921, in respect of guarantees made by the former administration now a direct liability of the Province since Provincial debentures have been issued to cover, \$3,843,644.00

Public buildings in course of construction at time U.F.A. Government assumed office, \$998,293.22.

Notes guaranteed by former administration for seed grain and livestock paid

off by this Government (net) \$831,140.13.
Total, \$7,834,898.13

Eliminating the above commitments, we find that the net increase in Alberta amounts to \$10,600,000, as against \$9,900,000 in Saskatchewan. It may be pointed out, moreover, that capital expenditure on highways in Alberta during the last 7 years has exceeded that of Saskatchewan by \$2,713,000.

Gap to Be Bridged

With respect to the general administration of finances, it should be stated that when the present U.F.A. Government took office in August, 1921, and closed out the books for that year, on the basis of the estimates which had been passed by the previous administration in the early spring, it found that, as a result of successive annual increases in expenditures, without compensating additional sources of revenue, the expenditures had greatly exceeded the revenue and left a deficit of \$2,100,000. In addition, the capital borrowings made by the previous administration in 1921 amounted, as previously stated, to over \$16,000,000. The task was thrown upon the new Government of finding \$987,000 for increased interest charges. The result was that the Government faced the task of bridging a gap between revenue and expenditure of \$3,000,000.

In 1922 the deficit was \$1,900,000. There was a reduction in the amount of the deficit in 1923 to \$572,000, and in 1924 the deficit held at practically the same figure, or \$621,000. The period beginning with 1925 has been one of surpluses.

Four Successive Surpluses

For the first time in the history of the Province there has been a yearly surplus for four years in succession. In 1925 the surplus was \$188,000; in 1926, \$18,000. For the fifteen months ended March 31, 1928, the Province had a surplus of \$279,000. For the year ended March 31, 1929, the surplus was \$1,579,000—the largest in the history of the Province. For the current fiscal year ending March 31, 1930, a surplus is expected.

Some Notable Comparisons

The following comparison between ordinary expenditures in Alberta and in Saskatchewan may be of interest:

In 1921, an election year, the cost of Government printing in Alberta amounted to \$348,502.84 under the old administration.

In 1926, also an election year, under the new administration the cost was \$196,826.20, or a saving of \$151,676.64.

For the last completed fiscal year printing amounted to \$187,629.48.

In Saskatchewan in 1921, an election year, cost of printing amounted to \$338,293.23. In 1925, also an election year, the cost was \$262,471.69, a difference of \$75,821.54 as against a saving in Alberta of \$151,676.64 as previously stated.

For the year ended April 30, 1928, the cost of printing in Saskatchewan was \$267,746.56 as against \$188,922.41 in Alberta, or a difference of \$78,824.15.

Cost of Elections

In 1921, under the old Government in Alberta, the election costs were \$248,023.00

BONDED DEBTS OF ALBERTA AND SASKATCHEWAN, 1921-1928

		Saskatchewan		
	April 30, 1922	April 30, 1928		Increase
Gross bonded debt.....	\$49,685,475.61	\$58,309,156.29		
Sinking Funds.....	3,113,562.01	2,124,924.99		
Net Bonded Debt.....	\$46,571,913.60	\$56,184,231.30	\$	9,612,317.70
Less: Telephone debt.....	11,218,172.05	10,944,862.93		
	\$35,353,741.55	\$45,239,368.37	\$	9,885,626.82
Less: Railway debt.....	nil	nil		
Net debt, excluding utilities....	\$35,353,741.55	\$45,239,368.37	\$	9,885,626.82
		Alberta		
	December 31, 1921	March 31, 1928		Increase
Gross bonded debt.....	\$59,010,256.75	\$90,899,816.28		
Sinking Funds.....	1,546,581.46	3,157,884.99		
Net Bonded Debt.....	\$57,463,675.29	\$87,741,931.29	\$30,278,256.00	
Less: Telephone Debt.....	20,678,500.84	21,896,088.97		
	\$36,785,174.45	\$65,845,842.32		
Less: Railway Debt.....	9,632,877.57	20,284,679.70		
Net debt, excluding utilities....	\$27,152,296.88	\$45,561,162.62	\$18,408,865.74	

as against \$137,766.02 in 1926 under the present Government, or a saving of \$110,256.98.

In 1921 the Saskatchewan election cost \$205,778.48 and the 1925 election \$208,143.28, or \$70,000.00 more than in Alberta where settlement is more widely scattered than in Saskatchewan.

Ordinary Expenditure \$2,000,000 Less in Alberta

A comparison of the ordinary expenditure of Government in Saskatchewan and Alberta, eliminating charges for Public Debt, is given below. It shows that SASKATCHEWAN EXPENDITURES EXCEED THOSE OF ALBERTA BY APPROXIMATELY \$2,000,000 PER ANNUM:

Year	Saskatchewan	Alberta	Saskatchewan excess
1922.....	\$10,500,000	\$8,440,000	\$2,060,000
1923.....	9,950,000	7,770,000	2,180,000
1924.....	9,400,000	7,330,000	2,070,000
1925.....	9,380,000	7,430,000	1,950,000
1926.....	10,380,000	7,660,000	2,720,000
1927.....	10,110,000	7,930,000	2,180,000

The above statement gives a very fair comparison of the ordinary expenses of Government in the two Provinces. Public debt charges have been eliminated on account of the fact that capital expenditures are not on the same basis since, as previously pointed out, Saskatchewan has no expenditure for railways, the telephone system is on a very much smaller scale, and Saskatchewan is not faced with such a heavy capital expenditure as Alberta has been found to make on the Lethbridge Northern Irrigation project. The above statement simply eliminates the overhead in respect to interest.

Thus it is seen that the attempt of the Saskatchewan Premier to make political capital out of comparisons between the handling of the finances by the U.F.A. Government and his own is entirely based upon a grossly misleading use of figures. It is well that at this time an exact statement of the comparative positions of the two Provinces, which in fact is highly favorable to the U.F.A. Government, should be made public.

Largest Surplus in Alberta's History in Last Financial Year

Totals \$1,817,871—Favorable Showing of Telephone Department

The largest surplus in the history of the Province, totalling \$1,817,871, is reported by Hon. R. G. Reid, Provincial Treasurer, for the twelve months ending March 31st last. On general revenue account there was a surplus of \$1,578,823, while the telephone department showed a surplus, for the same period, of \$239,048. A total of close to two million dollars is therefore being applied to reduction of the Provincial debt, in addition to the regular provision for sinking fund which in the fiscal year just ended amounted to \$501,604.

"In the case of the telephone department," says Mr. Reid, "the surplus of course will be applied to reducing the debt of that utility, while in the case of the surplus on general revenue fund, it is applied towards the reduction of the debt of the Province.

Subsidy Not Needed

"It will be remembered that provision was made in the session of 1927 for annual subsidies to be paid to the telephone department over a period of ten years.

Only two payments were made on this account in the years 1926 and 1927, so the favorable showing of the telephone department is not influenced by any payment of subsidy.

"While the showing of the year's operations must be extremely gratifying to the people of the Province, it must be borne

in mind that the estimates of the present fiscal year call for an expenditure in excess of the actual expenditures of the year just closed amounting to \$1,379,646.

"It would appear from the foregoing that the necessary expansion of the public service, anticipated in the estimates for the present year, would be fairly well met by the receipts of this year, provided they keep up to the level of the year past, and there is no reason to anticipate that they will not.

"The people of the Province generally will appreciate the present stable position of the Province's finances, in that the increased revenues appear to be in sight before increased expenditures have been incurred.

Four Successive Surpluses

"An examination of the public accounts, particularly the statements showing the surpluses and deficits since the formation of the Province, shows that until the four-year period just closed, there was at no time a surplus for more than two years in succession. With the present surplus we are now able to look back on four completed fiscal periods in which the Province has a surplus of revenues over expenditures. This is interesting in view of the fact that prior to the year 1924 there had only been four surpluses in the history of the Province. The present surplus is much the largest one in the history of the Province, the previous high point being something over \$461,000."

Growing Expenditure

Premier Brownlee expressed gratification at the present financial condition of the Province, but emphasized the fact that the demands of a growing Province with advancing ideas on social reforms had resulted in a program of very considerable expenditure for the present year.

"It is the opinion of the Government," said Mr. Brownlee, "that the improvement in financial conditions throughout the Province during the past three or four years has finally reflected itself, during the past year, in its influence on public revenue and that the Government cannot expect the same rate of increase during the next two or three years, but while looking forward to minor increases, we will have to consider the level reached last year as one that will approximately prevail for the next few years.

"It is a matter of gratification that this level is sufficiently high to take care of the increased expenditure announced at the last session of the Legislature for the present fiscal year, resulting from new activities, such as old age pensions."

PEACE OR POISON?

(From *The Nation*, New York)

Overtones of doom reverberate from Cleveland (the scene of the recent clinic catastrophe). This is no ordinary disaster to be dismissed with academic pity and medals for heroism. It must generate in every person who has read its terrible details—and we hope that includes every man and woman in these United States—a deep depression, for it holds a threat of personal danger that cannot be dispelled. Not many years ago thousands of men on the battlefields of Europe were dying of poison gas, as scores died in the Cleveland clinic. Heretofore only those who survived attacks during the war have had any conception of the horror of poison gas. These survivors were not numerous and their ranks have thinned since then. Just as in Cleveland, many who thought they had escaped have died or have been stricken with incurable disease traceable to the effects of gas. The Cleveland disaster brings home to the civilian with terrifying force the significance of the "next war," for which every war department in the civilized world is feverishly preparing.

A half dozen airplanes or, for example, a few Zeppelins loaded, not with cheerful and friendly passengers, but with gas bombs could wipe out in a few hours not merely scores but hundreds of thousands of lives with the silent yellow death that invaded Cleveland. Those who escaped would perish in the pestilence of unburied dead. Every centre of population would be a death-house from which escape would be impossible.

Poison gas is the most important engine of modern warfare. We forget that the perfection of its deadliness goes on daily throughout the world. It makes one's blood run cold to read that Major General Gilchrist, chief of the Chemical Warfare Service of the United States, made a trip to Cleveland, apparently in the line of duty. "It was emphasized," reads the report, "that he was moved by a desire to obtain information as to chemical reactions for his service." His comment on the disaster was even more ominous. "I really believe," he said, "the people who died here must be regarded as sacrifices to experience, rather than victims of negligence." The Chemical Warfare Service, like all military institutions, is constantly preparing for the death of hypothetical "enemies"—in France, England, Germany—wherever the hypothetical military problem may be laid. Who knows but what as a result of the Cleveland disaster Paris will be snuffed out in that next war with the gas which proved so efficient at Cleveland?

Arthur Brisbane, in the Hearst press, takes the disaster as his text for a typical militarist sermon demanding more and more preparedness. Such propaganda is as insane, as criminal, as war itself. Preparedness against poison gas is a delusion. There is but one choice to be made and it must be made quickly. The peoples of the world must decide whether they will have peace—or poison.

"Even when you are fully justified in praising yourself, you should never be seduced into doing so. For vanity is so very common, and merit so very uncommon, that even if a man appears to be praising himself, though very indirectly, people will be ready to lay a hundred to one that he is talking out of pure vanity, and that he has not sense enough to see what a fool he is making of himself."—Arthur Schopenhauer.

News from Alberta Wheat Pool Head Office

Information for Members and Locals Issued by the Publicity Department of the Alberta Wheat Pool

News of Pool Locals

A new Wheat Pool Local has been organized at Beynon, with H. B. Biggs as secretary, and Floyd Clark, chairman.

Two Hills has a new Wheat Pool Local. M. Soldan is the secretary and Peter Teresis is chairman.

E. Dibble is succeeding Ralph Greene as Secretary of Cereal Wheat Pool Local, while J. E. Bredin is chairman.

P. Koole, of Pearee, Alta., is now the secretary of Pearce Wheat Pool Local, succeeding Arnold Champney of Macleod.

Claude J. Holroyd, Warner, is acting secretary of Warner Local, as F. R. Gordon, former secretary, has resigned.

A. H. Elliott, secretary of Woodbend Local, has changed his address to R.R. No. 5, Edmonton.

T. S. Judd is acting chairman for Stettler Wheat Pool Local; and H. S. Burns is acting chairman for Watts Wheat Pool Local.

Macleod Wheat Pool Local has recently appointed the following new officers: secretary, Arthur White; chairman, W. H. Shield, M.L.A.

The Minburn U.F.A. Local has appointed a Wheat Pool committee to be known as the Atkinson Local, with George Simpson, Innisfree, as secretary.

SASKATCHEWAN POOL WINS

At the sittings of the Court of King's Bench at Maple Creek in the first week in May, Mr. Justice McLean gave judgment for the Pool with costs in the breach of contract action brought by the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool against John Babitzke of Kuest.

Following the settlement of this action, a second action brought by Mr. Babitzke against the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, was opened up before Judge McLean, under which Mr. Babitzke asks for an accounting for the amounts deducted from his final settlements on grain delivered to the Pool and also a return of these deductions.

In view of the fact that this action will require numerous legal interpretations of the Grower's Contract, the judge agreed to adjourn this case and hear the legal arguments in Regina. It is anticipated that this action will be heard within the next two or three weeks.

U. S. OPINION OF McPHAIL

A. J. McPhail, President of the Canadian Wheat Pools, appeared before the United States Senate Committee on Agriculture at Washington April 4th, at its invitation. What representatives thought of the man and his message may be learned from the opinions of McNary, Norris, Capper and Brookhart, which follow:

Chairman McNary said: "He was wonderful! Why his very appearance, cool, collected, inspired confidence. You cannot put too strongly my very high opinion of Mr. McPhail personally and

the extremely valuable information he has given us. It was not just theory but practical experience and faith. It was indeed fine."

Senator Norris, of Nebraska, said: "He was a fine witness. His evidence was most interesting and informing and will be very helpful. He was so clear and so modest, so convincing, so conservative, so capable. He certainly made a fine impression."

Senator Capper, of Kansas, the largest publisher of farm papers in the United States, said: "I was very much impressed. Mr. McPhail certainly knows his business. What he told us will be most helpful. It was a treat to listen to him. We will certainly profit by what he has told us."

Senator Brookhart, of Iowa, said enthusiastically: "There is one of the great men of the world. Any man who can do what he has done and be such a factor in building up a great co-operative structure is great. What he has told us is of inestimable value. We are tremendously indebted to him."

AUSTRALIA'S WHITE WHEAT

The Land, (Australia)—In our white wheat lies the strength of Australia's position in the wheat markets of the world. Our wheat is needed for blending with the red wheats, and the strength of that need is illustrated by the fact that Australian white wheat has for years commanded a premium on the European markets, and is now selling at a premium in the East.

Far from there being a prejudice against our wheat, there is a demand which will probably never be fully satisfied.

Australia's position in the world wheat markets is now vitally bound up with white wheat. The concentration on white wheats in Australia became a definite policy, in the Mother State, at least, with the introduction of bulk handling in New South Wales, when a dockage was imposed by oversea buyers on all consignments of bulk grain containing red wheat. This led to shippers and other influential bodies urging that the growing of red wheats be discouraged and the Department of Agriculture decided to concentrate on the growing of white wheats.

The origin of our wheats is traceable to the English varieties brought out by the early colonists, and the question of whether white wheats or red should be grown probably never entered the heads of our ancestors, a century removed. They just grew white wheats as a matter of course.

Thus they—unconsciously, perhaps—set a course for wheat-growing which has brought the industry in Australia to its present high standing among the other wheat countries of the world.

Australian wheats are not of such high strength as the red wheats of Canada, U.S.A., and Argentina, but the blending of a proportion of white with the red wheats so improves the color of the resulting flour that our wheat is virtually indispensable.

Australia is the largest exporter of white wheats. India is practically the only other white wheat exporter, and this season she was an importer, owing to crop failures.

Every Knock Is a Boost

In spite of the increasing popularity and growing success which are being won by co-operative marketing, there is still a good deal of knocking against the movement. But it only takes a moment of consideration of the type of folks who are doing the kicking to satisfactorily prove that every knock is indeed a boost.

The business world in general is thoroughly convinced of the merit of the pooling plan. Consequently the business man who knocks the Pool is either an antiquated old-timer who has dropped out of the march of progress, or else one of that class of traders who fear for their own pocketbooks in the development of the co-operative method of marketing.

As for the farmers who buck the Pools, they are perhaps more to be pitied than blamed. Some of them have let themselves be hoodwinked and buffaloes for so long that they are blinded to any other possibility. They will stick to the old system until they die, with the same perverse loyalty that a slave has for his master, or a mistreated wife for her loutish husband.

Victims of Own Fears

Others are frankly skeptical about the modern methods of doing things; and in this attitude they are the victim of their own fears. Still others like to flout their so-called independence—independence of a good deal the same character as that of a goldfish in a bowl of water. And yet another large group believe that they are capable of marketing their own products and of getting more money for them than they could get through the Pools.

This latter type of farmers are simply gamblers. Once in a while one of them can show a gain—in the form of a higher price than the Pool paid. And the memory of this one "winning," like the memory of any gambling gain, will spur him on to try and try again for the same lucky number. In the end, of course, the law of averages will beat him; and he will some day realize that the Pool way is the safe way, and that the pooler is further ahead in the end than the gambler.

A SPIRIT OF INDEPENDENCE

"The creation of a spirit of independence resulting from the farmer's control of his own business is more valuable than the return in dollars and cents." These are the words of President McPhail of the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, the big grain co-operative of Canada known as the Canadian Wheat Pool, says the *Dairymen's League News*. He was talking to the Senate Committee during the hearing on farm relief.

Mr. McPhail knows what he is talking about, too. He is President of a farmers' co-operative that handles about 260,000,000 bushels of wheat a year, eighty per cent of all Canada's wheat. He further stated to the committee that the Pool had been a distinct value from an actual dollars and cents value, too, because it has stabilized the price of wheat upwards. Every farmer in the Pool knows this. Every farmer believes it.

"The keen individual interest of the members themselves is the great guarantee

of our future success," President McPhail also told the committee.

This is worth thinking about. It applies to every co-operative marketing organization, whether of wheat growers or dairy farmers. Mind you, he did not say that an increased price for wheat was the biggest reward. He put at the top as of chiefest value, "the spirit of independence." Successful co-operation and achievement create this spirit.

EASTERN MINISTER'S COMMENTS

The Rev. Dr. W. E. Millson, of the Department of Evangelism and Social Service of the United Church in Canada, has just made a speech in London in which he praises the Western Wheat Pools from the social as well as the economic angle. Presenting a united front through the adoption of this sound co-operative marketing system, Dr. Millson says, the farmers of the West are now independent and splendid social results have followed this new economic standing. The wheat growers are giving generous support to educational, cultural and religious interests because their freedom from worry over economic problems has given them time to think about other than material needs.

Dr. Millson has been in the West for some time and has had an opportunity to study, at close range, the workings of the Wheat Pools. From his personal experiences and close observations he has come to the conclusion that the good

effects of the Pools have been remarkable. The injustices to which the farmers were formerly subjected have been removed, and the growers are no longer at the mercy of private interests that once took the cream of the profits and left little for the men on the farm.

Everyone familiar with the Western situation will know how well Dr. Millson has summed up the situation. The whole complexion of the West has been changed by the Pools. Every line of business has felt the beneficial results; every form of enterprise has been advantageously affected. This is true, of course, not only of the West, but of the whole of the Dominion, because the nation, from coast to coast, is always affected, one way or another, by Prairie Province conditions. Let the wheat crop be bad, let the marketing system fall down, and the results are widespread. Business of all kinds suffers in some degree. Ontario, particularly, feels the effects of a Western slump, because our great industries send so much of their product to customers on the prairies. This is especially true of the automobile business.

AND TOO QUICKLY

"Gretel, vill you marry mit me?"

"Sure ting, Ole."

A long, dead silence; no word, no look, no motion.

"Why don't you say something, Ole?"

"By golly, Aye tink I say too mooch already."—*Baltimore Sun*.

Primary Wealth in Soil

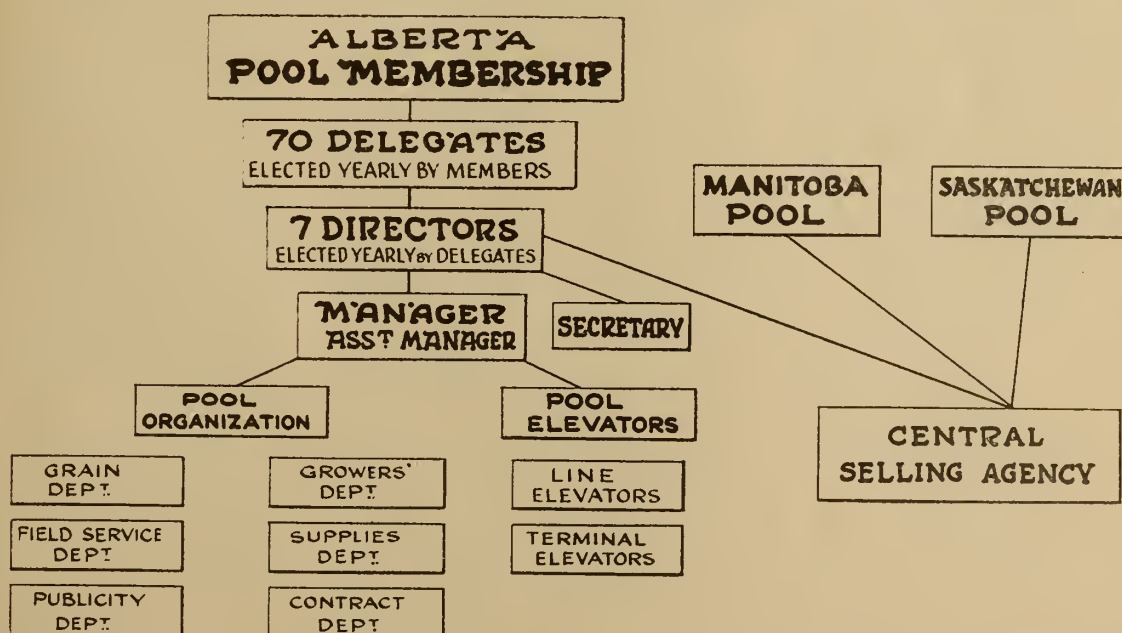
"That man is ignorant or economically mad who conceives national prosperity may be sustained upon sale of manufactured products purchased only by industry owners and dealers and their workmen," states L. T. McFadden, the Pennsylvania legislator. "Such condition is the equivalent of two Crusoes trading pennies on a desert island, and reflects the picture of the village wherein all the inhabitants made a living and a profit, each by taking in the washing of the other.

"Primary wealth is in the soil, and the producer of it is the farmer. Agriculture is far less dependent upon manufacturing than is manufacturing on agriculture. Under any analysis, prosperity can be based only on recognition of the interdependence of the two fields; and continuance of volume in interchange at production costs plus profit must be predicated on an economic balance of the purchasing power of the dollar—whether in the possession of a member of the one class or the other."

Proof Is Cited

As proof of the fact that prosperity cannot be maintained by the swapping of manufactured articles between manufacturers, Mr. McFadden cites the figures showing that more than 90 per cent of our manufactured articles depend for their sale upon home markets; and the "total consumption of our industries' products will be destroyed exactly in proportion

CHART SHOWING WHEAT POOL ORGANIZATION WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO ALBERTA



The above chart gives the picture of the organization of the Alberta Wheat Pool since the new arrangement went into effect which made R. D. Purdy the Manager of the entire organization and T. E. Oliver Assistant Manager. Before that time the Pool Elevators Department was operated as a complete division in itself. Now, as this chart shows, the Manager and Assistant

Manager have complete charge over all departments and they act under the Board of Directors.

The tie-up with the Central Selling Agency is also shown. The Alberta Wheat Pool has three representatives on the Central Board of nine Directors. The Manitoba Wheat Pool and the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool each have three Directors on the Central Board.

to the degree this country permits agriculture to be destroyed."

The lag-factor, or time element necessary for the full effect of the farm slump to make itself felt on manufacturing, is mentioned as the factor which has blinded the eyes of industry to a full realization of the situation.

"It is largely because of this fact that the full power of the present calamity has not yet been driven home to the manufacturer, factory payroll worker, merchant, artisan, urban laborer and city dwellers generally. No installment-paying plan or other scheme of mortgaging the future will avail the manufacturer in an attempt to keep running with 'prosperity on paper', once the slack of this lag-factor is taken up.

Laboring in a Fog

"There is a fog as to the seriousness of this situation. This fog should be promptly dispelled. The city wage earner should be advised truthfully as to this existing condition which so concerns his future; and the investor, manufacturer, merchant and all city dwellers should not defer working diligently now to assist in evolving a solution."

That the threatened industrial depression may be more serious than those in the past is indicated by the fact that the farmers have depleted their borrowing power; and that the present farm depression cannot longer be minimized by greatly increased loans.

"The farmers' total debt at the outbreak of the World War was approximately three and one-half billion dollars. It is now estimated by those most competent to fix a total at approximately \$10,000,000,000 additional. It was clearly proven at the time of the congressional agricultural investigation in 1921 that under then existing conditions, which have not been eliminated, farming as a whole was a losing enterprise. It so remains."

CAN'T STAMPEDE WHEAT POOL

Spectacular things occurred in the wheat marketing world the first part of May, says the *Western Producer*, when to the accompaniment of crashing prices, reports came through from the east concerning scores of boats tied up at Montreal, unable to unload wheat; a serious blockade at Port Colborne and alarmist rumors relating to the refusal of European purchasers to make offers on Canadian wheat. Port officials at Montreal and grain men at Liverpool promptly laid the blame for the condition on the Canadian Pools.

In the first place, it may be said, that the situation, as far as the congestion at Montreal and Port Colborne is concerned, is temporary and not unusual. Such things have happened before in years of large crop, but no wheat yet has ever had to be thrown into the St. Lawrence.

This year navigation on the Lakes opened earlier than usual. There was a plentiful supply of ships and enormous quantities of stored grain. Some congestion at the ocean port was inevitable. There is no doubt that the congestion will soon be relieved. The indisposition of the Canadian Pools to accept orders at prices which the Pools did not consider justified by world conditions, may, of course, have had a little to do with the congestion, as Pool officials frankly admitted. They declared that if they were prepared to sacrifice wheat at unjustifiably low prices, the movement would probably be quickened, but they did not admit that the situation called for the acceptance of any such loss by the grow-

Pool Paying Interest

On May 31st the Alberta Wheat Pool issued cheques totalling approximately \$202,000 covering 6 per cent interest payment on commercial and elevator reserves. This sum covers interest on reserves for the year ending August 31st, 1928. The total amount of reserves on which interest is paid in this payment, is \$3,243,404.65, which includes commercial reserve \$1,012,293.90, and elevator reserve \$2,231,110.75.

Where the total amount of interest does not reach the sum of \$1.00 no payment is being made. This rule has always been in effect regarding interest payments on reserves. Each grower has been furnished with a complete statement showing his interest in the reserves. It is the intention of the Alberta Wheat Pool to make a further payment during the coming fall which will include interest due up to August 31st, 1929.

Enlarging Vancouver's Pool Terminal

The capacity of the Alberta Pool terminal elevator No. 1 at Vancouver is to be increased from 2,500,000 bushels to 5,250,000 bushels. The Board of Directors of the Pool reached this decision on Monday, May 27th, when the contract for the construction of the additional storage was let to the Carter, Hall & Aldinger Co.

With the completion of the addition to Terminal No. 1 the Alberta Wheat Pool will own or control 8,150,000 bushels of terminal storage on the Pacific coast. Of this total 1,250,000 bushels storage is provided by the terminal at Prince Rupert.

With Pool elevators being increased in number in Alberta, the additional terminal space is required. The work will be completed by the coming harvest.

A new 40,000 bushel elevator is being built at Fahler, north of Edmonton in the Peace River district.

ers. In this attitude they will be backed up by every grain growing farmer in Western Canada, and also by every business man in the country who takes a few minutes to think.

According to Definite Plan

It is ridiculous to criticize the Pools for failure to be stamped by a temporary wheat glut, into throwing vast quantities of wheat onto a weakened market. The Pools have been simply carrying on their operations according to definite plan. They have been selling wheat consistently ever since the crop came off the fields last fall. They have followed the policy of orderly marketing. Any other course of action would have meant disaster to the growers of Canada because the world situation was such that a flood of Canadian wheat, thrust on the market without regard to price, would have been sufficient to break down the quotations to levels difficult to imagine.

According to E. B. Ramsay, manager of the Central Selling Agency, the Pools are not worrying. They have conducted their operations on a safe margin. In what was probably the most difficult marketing year since Canada became a factor in the export trade, they have already paid a price per bushel much higher than the average pre-war price. They have not been stamped by the trade into sacrificing their wheat, and they have not been stamped by the pressure of farmer demand behind them, into paying higher initial and interim installments than the peculiar situation warranted. Although the price this year is not as high as in former Pool years and although the final payment cannot be expected to be startling, it is generally realized that it was in this year that the Pool did its best work. A little reflection

will serve to show that it actually saved the wheat-growing farmer, whether he was in the Pool or outside, from a very definite disaster.

(Other Wheat Pool News on Opposite page and page 32.)

Barley Markets

Barley growing is coming into favor again in certain sections of Western Canada. Manitoba has been forced into the growing of barley to a very considerable extent because of the weedy and run-down condition of farms in that Province which have grown wheat for many years. A similar condition prevails in some parts of Alberta and in other sections of this Province barley is being more and more favored because of its early maturing qualities. With the increase of barley production market outlets must be developed.

Investigation in Europe

The coarse grain division of the Wheat Pool has been making a diligent study of this question and recently sent two investigators to Europe to make a study of conditions in the large barley importing countries—Great Britain and Ireland, Germany, Denmark, Holland and Belgium. This special committee was composed of Paul F. Bredt of the Manitoba Pool board and a member of the Central Selling Agency board, and Professor T. J. Harrison of the Manitoba Agricultural College. This committee found Canadian barley to be of ill-repute in continental markets and have made suggestions calculated to regain for Canadian barley the favor of Old Country buyers. First

(Continued on page 32)



Pioneering in Canada



By J. P. WARBASSE, President of the Co-operative League of the United States

The United States was once an agricultural country. It is now a commercial country. Trade and commerce have superseded agriculture as the chief occupation. During the last seven years three million people have left the farms. The farmer's debts have now reached fifteen billion dollars. The farmer in the United States is at the mercy of commercial forces which see that he gets enough to keep alive and productive, but the big rewards are found in trading in the products of labor rather than in producing.

The three Prairie Provinces of Canada—Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta—are still pristine agricultural areas. Wheat farming is the dominant occupation. The farmers are well organized, dignified, intelligent and progressive.

I have recently been lecturing at the three Universities of these Provinces. The students who are preparing to go into agriculture represent a high grade of intelligent interest in their studies. Most students have come from the farms. They have not been sent to college; they go to college, and they are trying to get as much out of education as possible. Canada has a much higher percentage of university graduates who go into agriculture than the United States ever had. The popular degree is Bachelor of Science in Agriculture (B.S.A.). These students all study the economics of co-operation.

The farmers of the three Western Provinces average high in education and intelligence. I have met many who were once occupied in farming in the United States. They have no desire to go back, and they all express regret that they did not come to Canada sooner.

Their marketing organizations are superior to those in the States, and embrace a larger proportion of the producers.

The Wheat Pools are successful. . . . These Wheat Pools represent the most efficient large scale marketing the farmers of this continent have ever developed.

Earnest and Efficient

I have met the leaders of these four organizations, and have been impressed with their efficiency and earnestness. There is something peculiar about their attitude toward co-operation. They are not only interested in the farmers' marketing organizations as economic enterprises, to get the farmers better rewards for their labor, but they are interested in them as social forces for improving rural life.

They are getting results. Before me lies a booklet on "Elevator Improvement." It is not a discussion of the mechanical equipment of these great grain storehouses; it deals with the beautification of the grounds about the elevators. Plans are shown for landscape gardening, flower beds, hedges, trees and walks. "Better grounds, better business, better homes" is the test.

It is interesting that the Wheat Pools have efficient educational departments which are keenly sympathetic to this consumers' movement and stand ready to give it assistance. The same is true of the chief educational organization, the United Farmers. No such situation exists, or ever has existed, in the United States on so large a scale.

The Prime Minister of one of these Canadian Provinces attended a recent

"Institute of Co-operation," held by farmers' marketing organizations in the United marketing organizations in the United States. He was surprised to hear nothing of ideals, nothing of consumers' co-operation, but only discussion favoring getting higher prices, stimulating consumption and promoting higher tariff.

The Canadian agricultural Provinces are making ready to move forward with new plans and ideals. Co-operative training schools for executives and central co-operative auditing are in process of evolution. There is already enough knowledge and experience to prompt the farmers to know that the program must proceed slowly and with patience.

In the United States, agriculture, as a dignified and outstanding profession, has decayed. The farmers have been overcome by rampant commercialism and in their distress they have turned to the politician to save them.

Agriculture Dominant

In Canada's three great Prairie Provinces, agriculture is still dominant and powerful. Commercialism is utterly subservient to the agricultural interests. The farmers have mastered the art of producers' joint marketing; and they are now proceeding in a deliberate, studied, and business-like way, to supplement it with consumers' co-operation. The farmer votes control the three Governments, but they are disposed to keep their economic organizations free of politics. Each of the three Provincial Governments has a department for the promotion and supervision of co-operative societies. At least one of these departments has intimated to me that it hopes soon to see its functions taken over by the voluntary co-operative associations and discontinued as a political agency. Many enlightened officials in these Provinces think and talk in terms of the "fading state" and the expanding co-operative movement.

Here is an unique situation, and an opportunity.

It is possible that the farmers may not stop with the development of marketing organizations and of ultimately becoming commercialized themselves, but they may perfect their co-operative movement and get control of their spending power also.

It is possible that the quest for high prices and profits may not become the main interest of the farmers, to the exclusion of their larger opportunities.

It is even possible that, having tasted political power and having discovered its dangers, the farmers may turn to their economic organizations for the solution of their larger problems, and may use their political control only to keep in check the monstrous State organism.

In the United States it is now too late. Commercialism is in the saddle and is riding unhatted with boot and spur to its end. Eastern Canada is rapidly going the same way; in testimony of which is the recent establishment in Montreal of a branch of the great Barclay's banks, with two billions of capital. Where commercialism once becomes dominant, there it remains the master until it collapses or until the slow and doubtful force of education may cause it to be supplanted by something else.

POOL CUT-OFF DATE

Pool members are reminded July 15th is the cut-off date for the 1928 Pool. Last year due to the fact that a large quantity of grain was threshed in the spring, this date was extended for a week or so, but it is quite unlikely there will be any extension this year, and members are asked to bear in mind that their wheat must be delivered before July 15th to be included in the 1928 Pool.

BENEFICIAL CO-OPERATION

Sir Henry Thornton, president of the Canadian National Railways, at a meeting with the Yorkton board of trade, said:

"There is dawning in the west, a fine beneficial co-operative movement among the farmers in marketing their products.

"Nothing is so weak as the farmer single-handed, nothing so strong as the farmer united, and if farming is to be brought to the same place as other national industries, scientific management, and co-operative selling are necessary. Such a movement properly applied and properly managed will assist us as nothing else in directing the people of the nation to find a noble degree of citizenship."

IRELAND TURNS TO CO-OPERATIVE PLAN

Essentially an agricultural land, exchanging products of the soil for manufactured goods, Ireland gradually is turning to co-operative marketing as a solution for its many agricultural problems with signal success. Aid is being extended by the Government.

The past year's progress in co-operative effort is described as "revolutionary" because it opens the gates to further organization and creates a distinctly new outlook for the Irish farmer, who has had to deal with the same complex problems as the American farmer.

Ireland is emulating Denmark in the organization of creameries, and the Irish co-operative movement has passed acts covering questions of co-operative credit and organizations. To initiate this policy, government loans were required.

A COMPULSORY POOL (?)

The *Farm and Ranch Review* of May 15th, makes the following comment on the wheat market and the Pools:

"A bad break in the wheat market has recently occurred. World prices have tumbled downward to the extent of eight cents. The situation seems serious. Accumulated stocks of export wheat are apparently too large for comfort. As usual, the Canadian Wheat Pools are 'blamed' for holding up the world price since the new crop came into the market. If they have, they have obviously rendered a service of incalculable value to wheat growers the world over. The Pools cannot, however, control prices indefinitely with an enormous volume of independent wheat feeding the market without any regard to price effect.

"The present situation almost makes one wonder whether the compulsory pool idea is not, after all, the remedy which sooner or later, must be adopted for the protection of western grain growers. With the entire export volume in the control of one efficient agency, acting directly for the producer only, and primarily interested in the maintenance of a reasonable price basis, some sort of effective, scientific marketing policies could perhaps be successfully carried out."

NEWS FROM ALBERTA DAIRY POOL HEAD OFFICE

Official Information for Members of the Alberta Co-operative Dairy Producers, Ltd.

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE?

Pete—You say you belong to the Dairy Pool, Joe?

Joe—Yes, Pete, whether it's cream or wheat I ship it to the Pool.

Pete—Yes, I know all about the Wheat Pool, but what difference does it make whether you ship your cream to your nearest local creamery or to the Pool?

Joe—Well, Pete, every extra cent you get for your cream just means that much more profit, and after all milking cows is no fun unless you get all there is in it.

Pete—Yes, that sounds alright, but how do you know you will get more by shipping to the Pool?

Joe—Shucks! you never know anything until you try it out.

Pete—Maybe so, but I shipped to a Pool creamery two or three years ago and was told about getting profits and dividends, but I ain't seen any yet.

Joe—Say, Pete, did you ever hear of mixing oil and water? Well, that's just what was wrong with the old Pool.

Pete—What do you mean?

Joe—I just mean that if you are going to make your farm pay, you have got to dig in and run it yourself. You can't expect somebody else to do it for you. The same in business, if you want to get anywhere you have to take the responsibility of running it yourself.

Pete—That sounds alright but can it be done?

Joe—My gosh, Pete! where have you been the last twelve months? Don't you know the Dairy Pool operates its own creameries at Edmonton, Alix and Calgary?

Pete—You don't say?

Joe—Yes, we have the three biggest creameries in the Province right now.

Pete—That may be so, but some of these big things cost a lot of money to run. What I want to know is, not what you are doing, but what do you get out of it?

Joe—Well, last year the Pool made us a profit of from 3 to 3½c on every pound of butterfat we shipped, which was over and above the regular market price.

Pete—That sure is news to me. Why, I heard all kinds of rumors about the Pool being broke. Now tell me, how did the Pool come to own these three creameries you mentioned? I heard the Pool only rented them.

Joe—Well, Pete, that's no secret, so I am glad you asked me that question. You see the farmers were so fed up with the old system of running the creamery business that just as soon as the Pool started to run its own business, everybody started shipping to the Pool. Now, in the creamery business, volume means everything. That's why the private creameries spend thousands of dollars every year trying to get people to ship cream to their particular plant. Well, we had the volume, Pete, and we have some of the best creamery men in the country running our business. Our management said to us producers: "You give us the volume and we'll show you the profits!" Believe me, Pete, they sure kept their promise. Our profits last year amounted to several thousand dollars.

Now here is how we got our creameries. We all loaned the Pool part of our profits, which amounted to 1½c per pound butterfat. Now the Government passed a Co-operative Guarantee Act at the last session which gave the Government power to guarantee 85 per cent of the cost of building or acquiring our creameries. We put up the other 15 per cent. That's how we got our creameries now instead of waiting four or five years until we had saved enough to do it ourselves.

Pete—That sure throws some light on the subject, but doesn't the Government tell you just how you must run your business?

Joe—As long as we run our business on a sound basis and meet our obligations, the Government don't care how we run it.

Pete—I see, but look here Joe! How do you know you will get that money back that you have now got tied up in the Creamery?

Joe—Well Pete, we don't know just what the future will bring, but I can answer your question by taking a concrete example. Suppose a plant cost \$50,000 and the average output was 75,000 lbs. per year. Now a cent and a half per lb. butterfat will produce more than \$10,000 a year, but let's suppose it's only that much. In five years, with no increase in volume, we have set aside \$50,000 which means we owe nobody nothing. Now the sixth year, we have \$10,000, and don't know what to do with it, so we just decide to pay back all those who put up the one and a half cents in 1928 and the seventh year we use the amount that is set aside to pay back the 1929 shippers and so on from year to year. Do you get the point?

Pete—Say, boy, this is mighty interesting to me. I can sure see that if you run your business like you say you are, you must get money mighty cheap from the banks, with a Government guarantee behind you and it's a cinch you aren't

building up depreciation reserves for somebody else like some co-ops. do. In fact, I never knew the Pool was operating on such an efficient and sound basis. No wonder the Pool is getting so many new members without sending canvassers all over the country. After all, results count, and I think you have convinced me that there is a real difference in dollars and cents when you ship to the Pool. Supposing I had shipped 2,000 lbs. of butterfat to the Pool last year, what would that difference mean?

Joe—It depends on which Pool unit you shipped to and also on the amount that was held back for the reserve fund; for example, if you shipped to the Northern unit, it would mean that you would have a financial interest in their new creamery to the extent of \$30.00 and you would have had in addition to that, \$40.00 to spend on Christmas presents last Christmas that you didn't get because you didn't ship to the Pool. The other two units paid practically the same dividends.

Pete—Of course that's the way you see it, but they tell me if I ship to the Pool, I am bound to lose one or two grades, which of course, will mean a lot to me. How about that?

Joe—Say Pete, that's all bunk they've been telling you. If you take good care of your cream, you have nothing to worry about. Look at that fellow Goldner, shipped over two hundred miles and from May to September last year, when the weather was hottest, he got special on every can except two, which graded No. 1. Of course, that is exceptional, but it shows what can be done when you look after your cream right. I heard Jim Currey, of Vermilion, say that he shipped 150 miles all last summer and had no trouble getting special grade. Of course Jim fills a hole with ice every winter and takes good care of his cream. No, Pete, a train journey of a few hours won't hurt your cream if you take good care of it on the farm.

Pete—Yes, Joe, but my train service is no good and my cream will have to stand

What Pete Found Out From His Talk With Joe

The Alberta Dairy Pool—

1. Is organized on sound co-operative marketing principles.
2. Operates the three largest creameries in the Province.
3. Is owned and controlled by producers.
4. Meets the requirements of the Government Guarantee Act.
5. Is financed on a sound basis.
6. Is under capable and efficient management.
7. Earned a dividend last year of from 3 to 3½c per lb. butterfat.
8. Pays the express charges on all cream shipments.
9. Pays the market price on all cream the day it is received.
10. Cream payments are made on Government grader's reports re weights, grades and tests.
11. Sells its butter in its own registered brands direct to the retail trade.
12. Works for the producer from the farm to the consumer.

CAN ANYTHING BE MORE DESERVING OF THE PRODUCER'S SUPPORT?

out in the hot sun for hours before it is picked up.

Joe—My gosh, Pete, don't blame the Pool for that. You will have to do like we do up our way. We called a meeting of all the Pool members and formed a local. Then we called for tenders to see who would look after our cream as our local agent and give us the best service at the minimum cost. Our local butcher agreed to put up ice and keep our cream in his cooler until just before train time, when he has it sent over to the station. We consider that's a local problem and can best be handled by the members themselves at each point.

Pete—Well, I am beginning to see that co-operation means more than I thought it did. After all, we have no one to blame but ourselves if we don't improve conditions. We can't expect someone else to help us if we don't help ourselves. Co-operation certainly pays in Denmark, New Zealand, Ireland and Australia, where the producers own and run their own creameries, and I guess it will pay here just the same. I'm afraid I have been listening too much to what the other fellow has been saying. If I had known before what I know now, I sure would have shipped to the Pool last year. By the way, what about the cost of sending cream to the Pool?

Joe—Until last year the producer had to pay the express on his cream to Edmonton and Calgary. You see, this isn't fair to the member who happens to live some distance away. That is why he wants a local Pool creamery. However, last year the Pool decided to place all its shippers on an equal basis by paying the express charges itself. Now you get the same price as anyone else no matter where your shipping point is. That's fair isn't it? And, by the way, Pete, if any of these trucks come around to haul your cream, you tell them to go to it as long as they haul it to the Pool. The Pool will pay the truck charges just the same as if it was sent in by express.

Pete—A fellow can't kick on not having a local Pool creamery if the Pool pays the express and he gets the same price as all the other shippers. How about this price business? When does a fellow get paid when he ships to the Pool and who grades and tests his cream?

Joe—Well, Pete, to answer the last question first. At the last Dairymen's Convention, certain interests tried to have the Government cream grading system abolished and get some sort of inspection system in its place. I admit there are very few country creameries with Government graders in them, but in the cities and at Alix, all cream is weighed, graded and tested by Government graders. Each can is paid for at the market price the day it is received.

Pete—According to that then, a fellow gets just as good a service from the Pool as from anyone else and in addition by becoming a member he gets his share of all the profits earned.

Joe—Yes, that's just how it works and that is why new members are joining the Pool every day.

Pete—Are the profits of all three Pool creameries pooled?

Joe—No, each Pool creamery stands on its own feet. This keeps each unit operating as efficiently as possible so as to earn just as big a profit as the other two units.

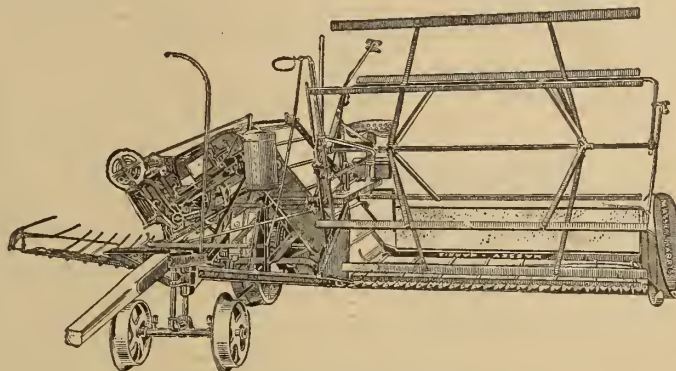
Pete—Well, Joe, I have waited a year to see how this new Pool is going to work out and it has just cost me about seventy dollars. You say the Pool has no can-

(Continued on page 26)

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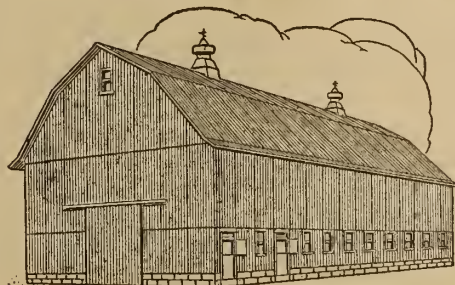
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Interests of the United Farm Women

Party Patronage in Department of the Postmaster General

Kennedy Voices Protest of U.F.A. Members Prior to Vote on Censure Motion—Some of the Facts Presented—A Bill Respecting Domicile and Divorce

Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Farm Women:

When we came to Ottawa this winter there were the usual rumors of a short session, but at present the end is not in sight.

Different things have contributed to its being prolonged. The replies to the speech from the throne were very few in number and that rather confirmed the idea of the short session. However, the budget debate was prolonged and was not finished for a greater length of time than usual because it was interspersed with the debate on the administration of the Grain Act, the Seven Sisters' dispute, the discussion on the resolution asking for Federal grants for Provincial Highways, the questioning of divorce cases and later the severe and prolonged discussion on the administration of the Postmaster General's (Mr. Veniot's) Department.

When a Minister brings in the estimates for expenditures in his Department, the Commons have the right to air their grievances against his administration. In the case of the Post Master General his critics claim that he has been making use of political patronage in the positions he had to fill.

Turned Down Recommendations

It has been shown that he has turned down 32 recommendations made by the Civil Service Commission and for a period of sixteen months he had "fired," on an average, one post master a day, many of the dismissals proving to be for purely political reasons.

Prior to 1918, patronage appointments were generally made by both parties until it became a public scandal. When filling a vacancy, efficiency and ability to render service were not the qualifications considered, but rather devotion to party. When the Union Government was in power they took the opportunity of passing the Civil Service Act. By this act a commission of three was appointed called the Civil Service Commission, through whom most appointments were to be made on a basis of merit. In the Post Office Department those post masters receiving less than \$200 per year do not come under their control.

While Mr. Veniot may have administered the business part of his work well, he does not seem to have realized that the country is getting past the petty patronage appointment stage. He had previously been Premier of New Brunswick, and these older Eastern Provinces suffer far more from the evils of patronage than we in the West. To a greater extent they expect it. One of the leading Nova Scotia Liberals openly gave his opinion to the House that it was the correct procedure. "To the victors belong the spoils" he said. One day previously I had been speaking to a Maritime member and asked him if his constituency kept him

busy. "Yes," he said, "there is so much patronage that it does."

Western Viewpoint Different

Of course it was his supporters who were expecting to be rewarded for their support. The Western farmer's view point, happily, is very different. Speaking of my husband's constituency of which I, of course, know more, he is kept very busy but certainly not by his supporters wanting or expecting patronage. It is one of the evils of the party system they have decried and they have lived up to their profession of dislike of it.

After continued representations of the Civil Service Commission being overridden and of patronage generally, two votes of censure were moved, one of a specific case, and when that was lost another of the Post Master General's general administration. Just previous to the final vote being taken Mr. Kennedy, of Peace River, pointed out a case of party patronage in his constituency where the Civil Service Commission's recommendation was not taken but a defeated Liberal candidate received the position. He also voiced the protest of our U.F.A. men against party patronage.

When the vote of censure was taken all on the Speaker's left who were present voted in favor of it excepting Mr. Adshhead, of Calgary, and Mr. Jelliff, of Lethbridge, who joined with the members on the Speaker's right in support of the Minister.

Divorce and Domicile

The subject of divorce, as I said in my last letter, is being brought more prominently before the House this year than ever before. An additional reason at present is the bill brought in by Mr. Ward of Manitoba respecting the domicile of married women in proceedings for divorce. This was a bill asking that a married woman who is judicially or otherwise separate and living apart from her husband may acquire a domicile for herself as though she were a *femme sole* and may commence action for divorce.

Some of us who are in the happy position of not wanting to divorce our husbands may not have realized the position in which some women have found themselves. According to the law the domicile of a married woman is the domicile of her husband no matter where he may be.

Matter of Equal Rights

When the matter was brought up in the House of course there were some who at once rose to their feet to protest that they did not believe in divorce and would do nothing that would help it along. It was by others pointed out that this bill contained a principle of wide concern to the people of Canada, namely the *matter of equal rights of the women of the country with the rights of men.*

Instances were also quoted by several members of the grave injustice being done

at present where the husband has moved from place to place, or where he has made his home in a remote part of the world and it is impossible for the wife to divorce him. It seems surprising that in this day and generation and in what we call an enlightened country like Canada, such different laws should prevail for men and women. As I said the other day, whatever our personal opinion of divorce, surely here a much greater principle is at stake and our influence should be exerted that the injustice be righted.

Yours sincerely,

H. ZELLA SPENCER.

Activities of the U.F.W.A.

CAMROSE U.F.W.A. LOCAL

Camrose U.F.W.A. Local held two concerts during the winter, reports Mrs. W. W. Harber, secretary. A play, "A Mother's Influence" was given twice, as was a program by the Camrose orchestra. One evening during Easter holidays, says Mrs. Harber, "the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals were at home to the Juniors, and had an enjoyable social evening. On April 20th we had a dramatic recital by Miss Theresa Seigel, of Calgary, who is a delightful entertainer."

WILLOW HOLLOW LOCAL

Two new members joined Willow Hollow U.F.W.A. Local at the meeting held at the home of Mrs. Hoffman, says a report in the *Killam News*. Mrs. Zipperer, U.F.W.A. director, was present and gave a very interesting talk on some of the many questions pertaining to the work of farm women. The roll call was "My Favorite Flower," and at the next it will be "Helpful Home Hints." A present was donated by Mrs. Hoffman and won by Mrs. Kueber.

TURIN U.F.W.A. LOCAL

At the last meeting of Turin U.F.W.A. Local, held at the home of Mrs. Carver, says a report from Mrs. G. E. Staath, secretary, Mrs. Mitchell gave a splendid report on immigration. A bean-guessing contest provided a lot of entertainment; for the next meeting there will be a book title contest. Plans were made for a Flower Show in the fall; each of the members will grow and exhibit one kind of flower. A farewell tea was given recently for one of the members, Mrs. Hardy, who is leaving the district for England.

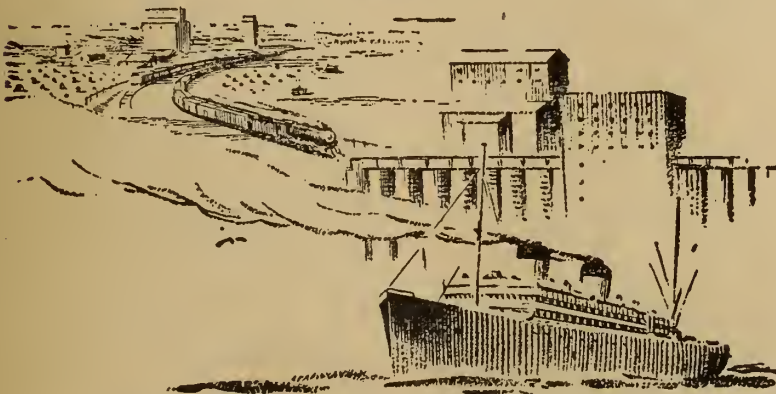
AT BEDDINGTON

The April meeting of Beddington U.F.W.A. Local, which was well attended, was held at the church. Presentation of a handsome leather purse was made to the secretary, Mrs. H. Banderob, who had just returned from a trip in the United States. Mrs. F. Woolliams gave a most interesting reading on gardening. A Mother's Day program was carried out at the May meeting, held at the home of Mrs. Elizabeth Barker. Rev. Mr. Pinder, of Calgary, gave an interesting address,

Robin Hood FLOUR

Expert bread makers
always take prizes at
Western Exhibitions and
Local Fairs by using
Robin Hood flour

Positive "MONEY BACK"
Guarantee in each bag.



From the Prairie to the Sea

BACK of every farmer—back of every harvest—back of every movement of Canada's wheat crop from the prairie to the sea, stands the Bank with its money and its service.

With the largest number of branches—in city, town and village—throughout Canada, this Bank plays a vital part in financing agriculture, trade and business.

The Royal Bank of Canada

JES1



Saskatchewan Royal Grain Inquiry Commission

NOTICE is hereby given that a public session of the Commission appointed by the Government of the Province of Saskatchewan, and authorized by an Order of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Alberta, made in Council on the 15th day of January, 1929, to extend its inquiry into the Province of Alberta, will be held at the following points in Alberta on the dates named:

Date	Place	Hour
1929		
May 20-24	Court House,	
	Edmonton	10 a.m.
27-28	Camrose	2 p.m. 27th
29-30	Stettler	2 p.m. 29th
June 3-7	Court House,	
	Calgary	10 a.m.
10-11	Claresholm	2 p.m. 10th
12-13	Lethbridge	2 p.m. 12th
14	Medicine Hat	10 a.m.

All persons having information bearing on the grading, mixing, handling and marketing of grain, and the various agencies and channels through which it passes, and other matters incidental thereto, which they believe would be helpful to the Commissioners, are invited to attend and present such information at one of the sessions of the Commission.

F. H. AULD, *Secretary*.
April 30th, 1929.

Please mention "The U.F.A."

Mrs. G. W. Wall gave a reading, and Mrs. Pinder sang two very pleasing numbers.

PLANT TREES AT TRAVERS

"We surely enjoyed having Mrs. Wyman and Mrs. Buckley with us," writes Mrs. A. L. Turley, secretary of Travers U.F.W.A. Local. "We had 20 out to that meeting. On Arbor Day the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. went to the cemetery and put in about 600 trees, planted flowers, raked and cleaned up things in general. Everyone was so pleased with this day's work, that we are going to make it an annual affair. We are having a sale of aprons and small articles in June, proceeds to help buy material for our bas-

ketry course. We are asking Sundial to come with us for this course."

HAND-MADE BOOKLET

A very neat hand-made booklet containing a copy of the 1929 program of Windy Hill U.F.W.A. Local has been forwarded by Mrs. S. S. Thompson, secretary. Hostess and refreshment committee are named for each meeting, and a song is included for community singing. There is a different subject for roll call for each meeting: current events for February, May and August; Irish wit for March; Farmyard Kinks for April; Canning Hints for June; Favorite Salad for July; Favorite Authors for September; Christmas Suggestions for October; Jokes on Oneself for November; Christmas Quotations for December. For most of the meetings

papers or addresses have been arranged; some of the subjects are Home Beautifying, by Mrs. Hogg; Author of "Mother Machree" by Miss Herriman; Red Cross Work by Mrs. Andrews.

FROM PATTERN DEPARTMENT

Some useful ideas are contained in a booklet "Sewing with Flour Bags" which illustrates and describes a number of garments and household articles which may be made from unbleached cotton or similar material. Many of the articles would be very suitable for gifts or for sale at bazaars. In some cases full directions are given, in others patterns would be required. Both patterns and booklet can be secured from the Pattern Department of *The U.F.A.* The price of the booklet is ten cents, postpaid.

A Message from the President of the U.F.W.A.

Valuable Suggestions for Membership Campaign, and Practical Proposals to Increase Usefulness of Women's Locals Are Advanced in Message to Organized Farm Women—"The Golden Rule in Agriculture."



By

Mrs. A. H. WARR

The editor of *The U.F.A.* has suggested that the membership might care to have me write a message to them from the presidential chair. I am very pleased to take this opportunity to thank you for the great honor which the organization has bestowed upon me, for the confidence expressed in me and the support given me since my election. I assure you that my most earnest desire is to serve our organization, and while I feel that it is a most difficult task to endeavor to equal the standard of leadership given by our past U.F.W.A. Presidents, I shall gladly give my best efforts towards the advancement of U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. ideals, being most grateful for the opportunity for service in thus helping towards the building of a better civilization.

Local Activities

I have been pleased to read the reports of the different Local activities in *The U.F.A.* I wish all our Locals would endeavor to send in a monthly report of their Local's accomplishments to Central Office for publication. A very brief account of the most important feature of your meeting would be all that would be necessary; but it might also be sent in to other newspapers for publication; and I am sure that it would be a means of helping to get new members, for every one likes to be a member of a good active Local, and I am certain we have a great many more active Locals than we ever hear from. Then the interchange of ideas and program suggestions would be most beneficial to the organization as a whole, for an interesting program for each meeting with each member working towards its fulfilment would assure the success of each Local.

Membership Campaign

And in this connection may I be permitted to remind you of the instructions given at the Annual Convention to hold a membership campaign this year. It seems to me that there is one way this could be accomplished with very satisfactory results and at a minimum expense. If each member of the U.F.A., U.F.W.A. and Junior U.F.A. would assume the individual responsibility for bringing in at least one new member this year, we could double our membership in this simple way.

But while the building up of the membership is of first importance, it is not an end in itself. When new members attend the meetings, we should endeavor to give them some task to do at the following meeting, in order that they may feel that their attendance at the meetings is necessary to the success of the Local; in this way we may change them from indifferent members into active workers. We might also keep a tabulated list of the particular talent of each of our members, so that we may be able to utilize these talents for the good of the Local and the community as a whole.

Some Program Suggestions

Some Locals have written me for suggestions for this year's work, so it might be advisable to submit a few suggestions at this time. With the coming of spring



Mrs. A. H. WARR

and its budding of trees with the promise of leaves to follow, the green of adventurous blades, the bloom of crocus, the trilling of the meadow-lark, the call of the robin, the smell of freshly turned sod and all the numerous signs of awakening life, how the desire revives within us for action! We are anxious to learn all we can from those who have made or are making a success with poultry or egg production; gardening, including vegetables or small fruits; home beautification and landscape gardening as to trees, shrubs and flowers; and butter-making and dairying in its practical aspects. If we have within our membership anyone who is an authority upon any of these topics, we may try to get them to give a talk or lead the discussion upon these subjects; if not, the chair or the program committee may delegate some one to prepare a paper from material secured from the University of Alberta. Then there is the subject of child welfare, which is of such vital interest to all mothers, and upon which Mrs. Wyman contributed a splendid article in May 1st issue of *The U.F.A.* This might well be the basis of discussion for a most interesting afternoon. Again there is the suggestion outlined in a bulletin and a questionnaire procurable from Central Office, upon a "Festival of Motherhood" and maternal welfare, which could be made both instructive and enjoyable. Demonstrations in home nursing, diet and dietetics, sewing, millinery, cooking, kitchen equipment and arrangement and home decoration, might be arranged with Miss Jessie MacMillan, Director, Alberta Women's Home Bureau.

Educational Reform

And we must not overlook the fact that the proposed new Education Act has been left over for further study and discussion. We have a very real service to perform in helping to crystallize public opinion upon what is needed in educational reform. Everyone admits that a change is necessary, but there is such a diversity of ideas as to the method to be followed that progress is impossible. If each Local would hold a discussion upon the bill, taking it up clause by clause, and send in to the Minister of Education an expression of the opinion of its members, favorable to the bill or otherwise;

with constructive criticisms and suggestions, it would be assisting in educational progress in a very worth-while manner.

In conclusion I wish you all a most enjoyable and successful year's work. May a vision of the possibilities of "Co-operation—that golden rule in Agriculture," fill you with the faith and courage necessary to overcome all obstacles; then shall we be able to look forward with confidence to the future achievements of our great organization!

Director and Vice-President Tour Bow River

Mrs. John Buckley, U.F.W.A. Director for Bow River Constituency, and Mrs. F. E. Wyman, First Vice President of the U.F.W.A., have just returned from holding a series of meetings extending from Arrowwood to Enchant.

There was a great deal of sickness with many homes quarantined all along the line; and the roads were very bad in some places due to copious rains. Nevertheless, the meetings were well attended and the interest taken most gratifying.

Mrs. Buckley addressed the meetings on organization work, emphasizing the University Week for Farm Young People, the U.F.W.A. and Junior membership contests, the U.F.W.A. Conference and the Co-operative Institutes. Mrs. Wyman spoke on the organization from the executive standpoint, and some of the laws of interest to women.

The places visited were Arrowwood, Berrywater, Sunset Valley, Milo, Midway, Travers, Wheat Centre, Sundial and Enchant.

Mrs. MacNaughton Visits Various Locals

Mrs. W. D. MacNaughton, U.F.W.A. Director for Vegreville constituency, visited several Locals recently. She attended the April meeting of Lavoy U.F.W.A. Local, held at the home of Mrs. N. MacLeod, when bulletins on Home Planning and the Canadian Council of Agriculture were thoroughly discussed. "This is a very active Local," adds Mrs. MacNaughton. Formation of a women's committee was discussed at a well attended meeting of Birch Lake U.F.A. Local. At a meeting of Tofield U.F.W.A. Local, held at the home of Mrs. Johnston Ferguson, 25 were present. "This Local is very much alive to the interest of its members," writes Mrs. MacNaughton, "and is working systematically and harmoniously. The membership is increasing, and it is hoped soon to have 40 on the roll. The roll call was answered at this meeting with 'Something My Mother Told Me'; varied and interesting were the answers given. Sickness prevented several members from attending the meeting of Bardo U.F.W.A. Local, but those present were interested and energetic. Young people's work is a live theme with them."

Seasonable Recipes

By AUNT CORDELIA

Saffron Cake: Cream 1-2 lb. butter, add 1 large cup white sugar, 4 well beaten eggs and 3-4 cup sweet milk. Mix into 2 cups flour, 2 cups seeded raisins, 1 cup currants, 1 cup mixed peel (sliced finely), 2 teaspoons baking powder, and combine



This is something new - a step in advance of the best varnishes and enamels heretofore produced. Four hour drying to meet the modern demand for speed . . . new beauty and lustre that imparts a finish of lasting elegance . . . and with all this, the NEW MIRACLE is no more costly than ordinary varnishes and enamels . . . and its ease of application makes it a wonder worker in the most inexperienced hands.

The NEW Four Hour MIRACLE Varnish and Enamel is available in all the colors you want.

The New Bride:

"Mother, why don't my prunes taste as good as those you used to cook for us at home?"

"What kind of prunes do you use, my dear?"

"Why, just 'prunes,' mother. They're all the same, aren't they?"

"Oh, no, dear. I use only California Prunes, and to make sure of getting them, I always ask my grocer for

GREEN PLUME BRAND

Packed in California in the 5-lb. sealed cartons, and filled with selected, full-flavored fruit—certain to give satisfaction.

"From California to you without the touch of human hands."

All varieties of California's best fruits are packed under GREEN PLUME BRAND.



the two mixtures. Steep 1 heaping dessertspoon of saffron in a small 1-4 cup boiling water; strain into batter; add sufficient flour to make a batter not quite as stiff as for fruit cake. Bake in a slow oven. (Note: This is an old country recipe. Saffron may be obtained at a drug store; it gives a delicate and pleasant flavor, and a golden coloring.)

Spanish Omelet: Peel and chop 1 medium sized onion, and boil until tender in just enough water to cover; add 1 cup canned tomatoes; blend 1 heaping tablespoon each of butter and flour; add to tomatoes and onions, with a little salt; stir until thick and smooth. Bake in the oven in a large cake-pan an omelet made of six or eight eggs; spread the filling over half of the omelet, fold over the other half and serve immediately.

Savory Omelet: Moisten 1-2 cup stale breadcrumbs, add salt, pepper, and whatever seasoning you like best for fowl—minced onion, parsley, sage, summer savory, thyme—any or all of these; put in a buttered casserole, mix in five or six beaten eggs, 1 tablespoon milk to each egg, and dot the top with bits of butter. Bake until set and brown.

"The U.F.A." Pattern Department

Send orders to *The U.F.A. Pattern Department*, Loughheed Building, Calgary, allowing ten days for receipt of pattern. Be sure to give name, address, size and number of pattern required.



6509. Girls' Dress.

Cut in 3 Sizes: 2, 4 and 6 years. A 4 year size requires 2 3-4 yards of 32 inch material if made with the sleeves. Without the sleeves the material is 1-2 yard less. To make leg bands and pockets of contrasting

material requires 1-4 yard 32 inches wide and cut crosswise. Price 15c.

6489. Ladies' Dress with Slender Hips.

Cut in 8 Sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52 inches bust measure. A 46 inch size requires 4 1-2 yards of 39 inch material. To make vestee, collar and belt of contrasting material 3-4 yard is required cut crosswise. The width of the dress at the lower edge with plaits extended is 2 1-3 yards. Price 15c.

TO REPRESENT PROVINCE

Alberta will be represented by the Attorney General, Hon. J. F. Lymburn, when two cases from this Province are heard shortly by the Privy Council in London. In pleading each of these cases, Mr. Lymburn will be associated with special counsel.

"A vague ideal cannot stand if not backed by a constructive philosophy."—Mrs. Dora Russell.

Program of Health Education in the Province of Alberta

Farm Less Safe From Disease Than City—How Locals Can Arrange Health Lectures

By F. T. COOK, Alberta Department of Public Health

The problems of Health Education now centre in rural and small town areas. From the point of view of disease the farm is now a much less safe place to live than is the city. This fact is amply demonstrated by both morbidity and death rates, which, with the possible exception of those relating to the first week of life, are in every case higher in the country than in the city. This turn of the tables in favor of the city is chiefly due to three things: sanitary engineering, well administered health acts, and health education—two things done for the people of the city and one done with them.

To meet this situation the Provincial Department of Health has launched an educational program, which it is hoped will eventually teach the people to do for themselves what for the most part is done for the city resident.

The Department issues bulletins from time to time dealing with the various communicable diseases. In a few weeks it hopes to issue a bulletin dealing particularly with rural sanitation and general health problems. While these bulletins are sent out in large quantities from a regular mailing list, any other names will be added to this list upon application to the Department.

Travelling Clinic

The Travelling Baby Clinic is possibly one of the most effective educational agencies in public health employed by the Department. Here the nurses, experts in their field, come into direct contact not only with the child but also with the mother. And not only does the mother learn of the physical defects of the child and receive definite and valuable advice, but through her conversation with the nurses and from the general atmosphere of the clinic she often acquires a point of view leading in many cases eventually to the establishment of entirely new personal and domestic health-habits.

The short courses in home nursing given by the Nursing Branch are the most intensive phase of the educational work. Arrangements may be made with this branch by any non-sectarian organization for either a three or five-day course of lectures. These lectures include: Home Nursing, First Aid, Immunization, Obstetrics and care of the baby and Diet of the School Child.

To meet the increasing demand for general public health education, a lecturer is now giving his whole time to this phase of the work. The lectures are illustrated by either moving pictures or lantern slides, and cover a wide range of subjects, including: Social Hygiene (for men and women in separate meetings) Mental Hygiene, Sanitation and Child Welfare. The film library includes: "Social Hygiene (men and women)," "Travelling Clinic," "Special Hospital for Infantile Paralysis," "Mental Institutions" (Ponoka, Oliver and Red Deer) "Central Alberta Sanatorium," "The Teeth," "The Eye," "How to Live Long and Well," (a specially good film) and a number on general child welfare.

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Can Arrange Itinerary

Arrangements may be made for these lectures providing an itinerary can be made up of at least two or three places in the district. If with the request for a lecture the names of other Locals likely to want similar lectures were given, the request would be more likely to meet with a favorable reply. A better plan would be for two or more Locals to arrange dates and submit them to the Department. In all cases it is hoped that arrangements will be made for the children at either the general or a special meeting for them, as the Department has good health material for them both in lectures and pictures. The plan adopted in many places is as follows: Social Hygiene for women and senior girls in the afternoon; a mixed meeting in the evening, followed by a short meeting for men and senior boys; and a meeting for children either after the afternoon meeting or before the general meeting in the evening. Where only one meeting can be held a mixed evening meeting is advisable.

No Charge for Services

There is no charge made for any of the above services. Locals are, however, expected to provide a free hall, and to do sufficient advertising. In the case of lectures, collections may be taken to meet local expenses. Advertising cards will be sent out on request. Lectures and pictures are given whether or not there is electric current. But with the request for lectures it should be stated if there is or is not any power, and if so, what.

For Travelling Baby Clinics and Short Courses in Home Nursing write: Miss E. Clark, Nursing Branch. And for lectures to F. T. Cook, Department of Health, Parliament Buildings, Edmonton.

U. F. A. Junior Activities

Watchword: SERVICE

Motto: EQUITY

A Message from Mr. Scholefield

Plans for the Conference—And Part of a Secret

Dear Juniors:

In just a few days' time now the Farm Young People's Week at the University of Alberta, Edmonton, once more will be in full swing. We believe the program this year will be more instructive and inspiring than ever.

Some new features have been added, which I know you will all have read about in your section of *The U.F.A.*, and I hope also that you have, everyone of you, read the Junior President's message given in the April 15th number of *The U.F.A.*

Your visit to the Northern Dairy Pool plant at Edmonton—new and up to date—will surprise you, and so will the demonstration in poultry dressing and egg candling at the Egg & Poultry Pool plant.

And don't forget the contests; we want more and more to go into these contests every year, and I will tell you a little secret, or at least part of a secret—we are preparing a new contest for the Junior Locals for next year, and I am not going to tell you any more as we want it to be a surprise for you at the Junior Conference, when you will hear all about it, and I think you will be surprised and delighted.

As convener of the Senior Committee on Junior work, I am looking forward to meeting many old friends and to making many new ones during our University week. I hope as many as possible of your Locals will be represented, and that the clerk of the weather will be kind to us—and that we shall all have a jolly, inspiring and instructive week.

Yours very sincerely,

H. E. G. H. SCHOLEFIELD,
Convener Senior Committee
on Junior Work.

McCAFFERTY JUNIORS

Ralph Ferris, secretary of McCafferty Junior U.F.A., writes that they now have a membership of 31. At their last meeting they decided to hold future meetings on Saturday afternoons and also agreed to help the U.F.A. plant trees at the school house.

DANCE AND CARD PARTY

A large attendance at a dance and card party held by Rosewood Junior U.F.A. recently was reported by their Secretary, Miss Pearl Pugsley, and expenses with a small amount over were cleared. At a meeting held later a concert to be held during the holidays was discussed.

FOR JUNIOR CONFERENCE

At the last meeting of Lockhart Junior U.F.A. the Secretary, L. H. Skeels, states that after a speech given by Miss Archibald, the business of the evening consisted of deciding to send two members to the Junior Conference at Edmonton and also deciding to help the Institute plant trees around the grounds at the Hall. He also states that the recent play was a great success, the supper dance netting a total of about \$71 above expenses.

CONCERT AND PLAY

"On April 19th," writes the secretary of Willow Springs Junior U.F.A., W. F. Waters, "we held a concert and play at Willow Springs school house and it proved to be a huge success. It was so good in fact that we were invited to put it on at Bon Accord. This did not prove quite so successful owing to the weather which happened to be cloudy and raining. However, the amount received from both concerts after the expenses were paid was \$25. This play, we believe, will prove only a start as there is some talk already of putting on a bigger and better one this coming winter. The members have taken a steady hold of things and we intend to do much in the future."

CROCUS PLAINS JUNIORS

"We now have a paid up membership of 25 or 30, some of the members having joined since Christmas," writes the Secretary of Crocus Plains Junior U.F.A., Miss Marjory Goodbrand. "In the early spring Mrs. Banner, U.F.W.A. Director, while here speaking to the Senior Locals, gave us many helpful suggestions some of which we have been carrying out. At Easter we had a party and on April 8th held a concert and dance, \$20 being realized above expenses. Another dance is being arranged for May 3rd to raise funds to send two delegates to Edmonton for University week; the delegates to be Miss Helen Zinn and myself. We also assisted the U.F.W.A. with a social evening at the school by putting on a debate which proved very interesting."

CONRICH MAY MEETING

Miss Mary R. Laycock, secretary, in reporting the May meeting of the Conrich Juniors held at Janet school house, states that the business consisted of arranging for a concert to be held on the 23rd of May, a night being decided upon for the arrangement of the program and a committee appointed to look after the cleaning up after the concert. It was also decided to get up an orchestra, Hedley McLaughlin being appointed to look after this. Another subject under discussion was the production of a play, a committee appointed to supervise being composed of Miss Mary Laycock, Ralph Carlyle and Miss Pearl Johnston. The delegate, nominated for the Convention was Miss Mary Laycock with Miss Margaret Johnston to take her place if she were unable to go. They also planned to organize a baseball team with team selection to be decided at the next meeting. After the business meeting a short social time was indulged in which included several very interesting contests.

SPECIALIST

A motor in a factory broke down. The operator, the foreman, and the plant engineer couldn't start it.

The expert took one quick look at the machine, tapped it several times with a hammer, and told the operator to start it. His bill was \$50. When the superintendent asked for an itemized statement, he got this:

Tapping with hammer.....\$ 1.00
Knowing where to tap.....\$49.00

Eats
Dirt



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CHOKED DRAINS
CLEANS, DISINFECTS
REMOVES OLD PAINT
MAKES GOOD SOAP**

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Always ask for—

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LYE**

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Money for Your
POULTRY

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Rates that Are Reasonable

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EVERYTHING IN PHOTOGRAPHY**

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We have been doing photographic work in
Calgary for years and employ none but experts
in our laboratories

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CANCER

and Tumors successfully treated
(removed) without knife or pain.
All work guaranteed. Come, or
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Will Your Family's "CARRY ON" Income Cover These?

THINK of life insurance in terms of income. Income is the problem.

K. C. S. solved a similar problem by means of Mutual Life policy No. 235,767. The premium deposits during the five years the policy was in force were reduced fifteen per cent., by cash dividends. His widow, Mabel E. S., is guaranteed a monthly income for life. Special Mutual policies guarantee the education of their children also.

Ask our representatives to help you.

**The MUTUAL LIFE
of Canada**
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No need to lay up a horse suffering from lameness, swellings or inflammation. Use Absorbine and work the horse during treatment. Will not blister nor remove hair. Safe and economical. Booklet free. \$2.50 per bottle—at your druggist's or general merchant's. 72 W. F. Young, Inc., Lyman Bldg., Montreal

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Saver for farmers

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Harvester Co. Ltd.**

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Garments and Household Goods
of all kinds cleaned and dyed. Price list and
information upon request.
EMPIRE CLEANING & DYEING CO., Ltd.
234-236 Twelfth Ave. West, Calgary, Alta.

Appoint Weed Inspectors in Improvement Districts

In addition to the twenty field supervisors stationed at various points in the Province, some 22 weed inspectors appointed by Hon. George Hoadley, Minister of Agriculture, will carry on an intensive campaign for the control and eradication of noxious weeds in local improvement districts. The appointments made in this connection are as follows:

Local Improvement Districts	Headquarters	Name
3, 4, 5, 6.....	Milk River.....	John Rothney
7, 8, 9.....	Cardston.....	Jas. Davidson
31, 61, 91.....	Irvine.....	Jas. Middleton
62, 63, 32.....	Manyberries.....	John H. Horner
38, S. ½ 67.....	Magrath.....	R. H. Elliott
66, N. ½ 67.....	Taber.....	Carl Demers
68, 97.....	Lethbridge.....	
71, 101.....		P. S. Irvine
96, 125.....	Vauxhall.....	Pat Garrow
126, 156.....	Lomond.....	Wm. Scheidigger
155, 186.....	Brooks.....	Alex McKee
154, 153, 152.....	Tilley.....	Alvin Pearson
121, 122, 151.....	Medicine Hat.....	Hugh B. Wilson
182, 184.....	Princess.....	Worthy Hoover
185, 216.....	Duchess.....	J. A. Holmes
217, 247.....	Hussar.....	Wm. Saunders
246, 100, 130, 222.....	Claresholm.....	J. M. Murray
331, 332, 333.....	Monitor.....	W. R. Gilks
160.....	Cayley.....	P. D. Huxley
251, 252.....	Calgary.....	C. R. Cousineau
602, 603, 604, 631, 636, 634, 665, 666, 695, 612, 583, 611,.....		H. E. Tanner
606, 607, 639, 640, 667, 669.....	Rochester.....	Sid Shave

NEWS OF DAIRY POOL

(Continued from page 19)

vassers out signing up members? How is a fellow to join if no one canvasses him?

Joe—All you have to do is drop a note to the Alberta Dairy Pool, at Edmonton, Alix, or Calgary and they will send you a contract.

Pete—What does it cost to join?

Joe—Two dollars is the membership fee, but you don't have to pay a cent to join, just sign a contract and have it witnessed. The membership fee is deducted from the profits at the end of the year.

Pete—If I send my next can to the Pool how do I mark it?

Joe—Just stick a piece of paper on it marked Alberta Dairy Pool, Edmonton, Alix or Calgary.

Pete—If my next can goes before I join will I get any dividends on it?

Joe—Yes, you will get your dividends on every can you ship, but if you really want to join now, I have a blank contract in my pocket that you can sign.

Pete—I thought you said there were no canvassers in the country?

Joe—That's right, Pete. I'm not a canvasser. You see, in a real co-operative organization, every member is a field man or canvasser. I always carry a couple of blank contracts in my pocket just in case I run into somebody that may want to join.

Pete—Well, you have sure converted me, Joe. Let me sign that contract.

(He Signs Up)

Pete—By the way, Joe, let me have that other blank contract.

Joe—What do you want it for? You only need to sign one.

Pete—Never mind what I want it for. I reckon I'm a member of the Pool now and I just want to do a little field work on a neighbor of mine.

Joe—At a boy, Pete! You've got

the real co-operative spirit. Well, so long old man.

Pete—Goodbye, Joe, and many thanks for giving me a real line-up on the Dairy Pool.

Dear Fellow Producer:

Whether you are now shipping to the Pool or elsewhere we feel that if you had a talk with Joe, you would know just why there is such a difference when you own and operate your own business. But why wait until you see Joe? You have heard every word of his talk with Pete. Now that you know there is such a difference, we are enclosing tags and stickers and a membership contract. We leave the rest to you, trusting you will use them to your own advantage.

In conclusion, let us not forget that the economic advancement of our fellow farmers can come only through the application of those principles of co-operation which have proven so successful in the business and industrial world, and which will prove equally successful when properly applied to the Agricultural Industry.

THE ALBERTA DAIRY POOL.

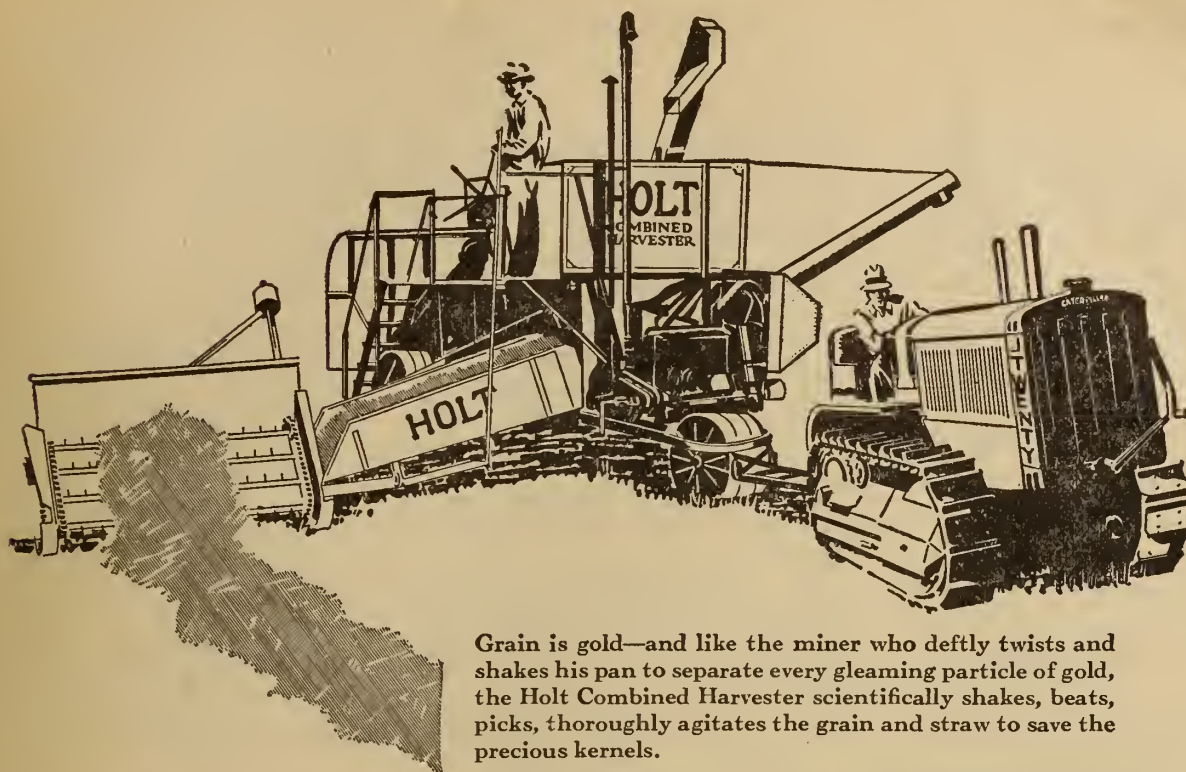
TURKEY RAISING

Greatly increased interest in turkey raising as a sideline to general farming operations is reported throughout the Province. Still further expansion is anticipated, judging from the number of inquiries received by the Poultry branch of the Department of Agriculture for the recent publication, "Turkey Breeding and Management" which is a free bulletin available for distribution.

NOT THAT KIND

Dairyman—Yes, this is the very latest type of milking-machine.

Reporter—But do you think any of these machines make as good milk as cows do?—Printer's Pie.



**golden
grain
golden
dollars**

Grain is gold—and like the miner who deftly twists and shakes his pan to separate every gleaming particle of gold, the Holt Combined Harvester scientifically shakes, beats, picks, thoroughly agitates the grain and straw to save the precious kernels.

Grain—Golden Grain—it's the reward of months of work and waiting. Earn your full reward with a Holt—famed since 1886 as a thorough grain-saver.

Famed, too, for strength—grain tank mounted on short, sturdy supports just above the main frame—frame and body built to “stand the gaff” of hard work—husky wheels—flexible header—powerful dust-protected engine. Holt combines are enduring.

Extreme conditions needn't keep you from having the advantages of a Holt, for the Holt line includes windrow header and pick-up equipment—and leveling attachments to overcome rolling hill handicaps. See your “Caterpillar” Dealer for particulars.

Caterpillar Tractor Co.

EXECUTIVE OFFICES: SAN LEANDRO, CALIF.

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Holt Combined Harvesters
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“Caterpillar” Tractors



MODEL 38		MODEL 34		MODEL 36	
10 foot . .	\$1595	12 foot . .	\$2100	16½ foot . .	\$2420
12 foot . .	\$1635	15 foot . .	\$2145	20 foot . .	\$2485

ALL PRICES F. O. B. STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA

COMBINED HARVESTERS

Central Garage, *Medicine Hat, Alberta*
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Lange Tractor & Equipment Co.,
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Morrison Tractor & Equipment Co. Ltd.,
Vancouver, B. C.

The Albert Olson Co. Ltd., *Regina, Sask.*
Peace River Tractor & Equipment Co.,
Grande Prairie, Alta.
Powell Equipment Co. Ltd., *Winnipeg, Man.*
The Tractor & Thresher Co., *Saskatoon, Sask.*
Union Tractor & Harvester Co. Ltd.,
Calgary, Alta.

NEWS OF LIVESTOCK POOL

(Continued from page 11)

cent of the hogs. During the past six months the Pool's business has increased to the point where it now handles 28 per cent of the cattle and 65 per cent of the hogs delivered to the livestock yards of the Province. This steady growth in business indicates a standard of confidence far in excess of anything accomplished in the past.

The Handling of Cattle

In the cattle section, all animals are handled on their merits as to quality. In the stocker and feeder classes the Pool has endeavored to place as many as possible direct to the feed lots. The Pool's policy in this connection will be enlarged to the fullest extent during the current year. In this manner, every possible avenue of speculation and expense will be eliminated.

The members can greatly assist the Pool's central sales agency by endeavoring to see that their cattle are finished in the best possible condition. There is very little profit in a poorly finished product, no matter how efficient the sales agency may be.

Improvement in Hog Marketing

In the hog section, considerable improvement has been carried out, such as the adoption of the fed and watered basis on the Edmonton yards, which has proven very satisfactory.

The grading system in handling hogs has also meant much to the hog grower. This enables the Pool to market each grade of hogs to a much better advantage.

As already mentioned, one of the greatest handicaps facing the Pool at the present time has been the policy of trucking hogs direct to the packing plants, which has a detrimental effect through eliminating competition on the open markets. Nevertheless, the Pool has, through its control of over 60 per cent of the hogs delivered to the terminal markets of the Province, greatly increased the returns received by the hog grower.

Previous to the Pool becoming a marketing factor, the spread between thick smooth hogs on the Edmonton, Winnipeg and Chicago markets averaged from 50c to \$1.00 per hundred lbs. in favor of the Winnipeg and Chicago markets. During the past year the spread has been 15c to \$1.25 per 100 lbs. in favor of the home markets of Alberta.

This has been accomplished by the concentration of our volume through our own agency on the open market. The following are the average weekly prices per hundred lbs. paid during the year 1928 on the three markets:

Edmonton: \$9.82 5-8.

Winnipeg: \$9.67 9-16.

Chicago: \$9.30.

From these statistics it can be seen that the Edmonton market has been 52 5-8 cents better than the Chicago market and 15 1-16 cents better than the Winnipeg market. One might well pause and consider what the situation would have been had the Pool not been in business and the producers, through their own organization, had not controlled over 60 per cent of the hogs marketed on the Edmonton and Calgary markets.

The Sheep Situation

In the sheep section, conditions have been harder to improve. There has been a very small portion of finished

animals delivered to the market. On the other hand the packing companies have kept their feed lots fairly well filled with feeders. It is the Pool's policy to make arrangements to have the majority of feeder lambs owned by members of the Pool, placed in the country where they can be finished and delivered to the market when required, rather than allowing them to be sent at a low price to the packers' feed lots.

Conclusions

The Alberta Livestock Pool has, during the year and a half in which it has operated its own business, met with remarkable success. It has fully accomplished the objectives for which it was organized. If given the same control over cattle and sheep as it now has in connection with hogs, its bargaining power can still be greatly increased to the advantage of the livestock producer.

Shall the Pool's usefulness be increased or retarded? That depends entirely upon the support and the results of the present sign-up campaign. The Pool has a worthy objective before it. Livestock growers, like other farmers, are not only capable of conducting a big business undertaking, but if properly organized, it can be made to pay substantial dividends.

There is no royal road to big business. It can only be realised by co-operatives

through the application of sound business principles. It is no longer a question of can it be done but a question of will it be done? This is entirely up to the producer himself.

In conclusion, let the livestock producer of Alberta adopt and apply the following slogan in their sign-up campaign and success awaits them:

"THEY CAN CONQUER, WHO BELIEVE THEY CAN."

A DAY'S DIRT

"Have you seen a little boy about eight years of age, officer?"

"What's he wearing, mum?"

"I haven't seen him since this morning, so I expect he's in dark flannels by now."
—*Passing Show.*

OBEDIENCE

Muriel had been to a party and her mother said to her: "I hope, Muriel, you said 'No, thank you,' more often than you said 'Yes, please.'"

"Course I did, mummy. I hadn't been eating more than half an hour before they began saying, 'Don't you think you've eaten enough? Aren't you afraid you'll make yourself ill?' And I said 'No, thank you,' every time."

Institute Program to Cover Broad Field of Co-operative Activities

Musical and Entertainment Features Arranged for Some of the Evening Sessions

Covering a wide field of co-operative activity, a well-balanced program for the meetings of the Alberta Co-operative Institute, during the week of June 24th to 29th, has been tentatively completed by the committee in charge. Co-operative marketing of wheat, livestock, dairy products and poultry and eggs—all subjects of intense interest to Alberta farmers and farm women—will be dealt with individually, and the experience of co-operative experts from outside the Province will be examined in their relation to Alberta's local problems.

While it is felt that the majority of those in attendance will find the entire program sufficiently interesting to remain for all four days of the Institute, the features as arranged will make it possible for those with more limited time at their disposal to attend the discussions on those subjects in which they are most interested.

Morning and afternoon sessions, each day of the Institute, will be devoted to addresses and discussions on the various phases of co-operation, and it is planned that the evenings will be rather of an inspirational nature. Arrangements are also being made for a musical program and other features of an entertaining nature at some of the evening sessions.

Some of the Speakers

As an indication of the importance of the visiting speakers and the value of the messages they will bring to the Institute, it may be pointed out that arrangements have been completed with the following speakers to attend and address various sessions of the gathering at each point: Clyde L. King, of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, University of

Pennsylvania; Prof. J. T. Horner, Secretary of the Dairy Products Research Bureau, Detroit, Mich.; Dr. E. G. Nourse, Chief of the Agricultural Division of the Institute of Economics, Washington, D.C. C. B. Denman, President, National Live Stock Producers' Association, Chicago, Ill.; E. B. Ramsey, Manager, and Geo. McIvor, General Sales Manager, of the Canadian Wheat Pool and W. A. Landreth, President of the Canadian Poultry Pool.

Co-operative and educational activities in Alberta will be represented on the program at each of the three points by addresses from the Premier, Hon. J. E. Brownlee; Dr. R. C. Wallace, President, University of Alberta; H. W. Wood, President, United Farmers of Alberta; Mrs. R. B. Gunn, former President of the United Farm Women of Alberta; A. B. Claypool, President, Alberta Live Stock Pool; J. R. Love, Secretary, Alberta Dairy Pool; J. McK. Hughes, President, Alberta Poultry Pool; J. J. Strang, of Claresholm, Director Alberta Wheat Pool, Neil East of Vermilion, J. J. Frawley of the Attorney General's Department and William Robertson, C.A. The Institutes at Lethbridge and Olds will be officially opened by Hon. George Hoadley, Minister of Agriculture, and Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Wheat Board surplus moneys, while Hon. R. G. Reid, Provincial Treasurer and Minister of Municipal Affairs, will open the Vermilion gathering.

Attendance of Juniors

A special feature of each institute meeting will be the attendance of some fifty boys and girls for whose instruction and entertainment arrangements are being

(Continued on page 32)

ALBERTA INSTITUTE OF CO-OPERATION

LETHBRIDGE

JUNE 24th to 27th Inclusive

OLDS

JUNE 26th to 29th Inclusive

VERMILION

JUNE 25th to 28th Inclusive

Tentative Draft Programme

- First Morning.....Addresses of Welcome: Hon. Geo. Hoadley, Mayor of Lethbridge'
Olds or Vermilion, as the case may be.
"Some Legal Aspects of Co-operation."—J. J. Frawley.
"Co-operative Accounting."—Wm. Robertson, C.A.
- First Afternoon....."Social Control of Credit"—Neil East.
"Co-operative Finance."—Clyde L. King, Wharton School of Finance.
- First Evening.....Dr. E. G. Nourse, Chief of the Agricultural Division, Institute of
Economics, Washington.
- Second Morning....."Alberta Wheat Pool"—Jesse Strang.
- Second Afternoon.....George McIvor, General Sales Manager, Canadian Wheat Pool.
E. B. Ramsay, Manager, Canadian Wheat Pool.
- Second Evening.....Dr. H. W. Wood, President U.F.A.
Hon. Irene Parlby.
- Third Morning....."Co-operative Livestock Marketing"—A. B. Claypool, Pres. Alta.
Livestock Pool.
"Progress of Co-operative Livestock Marketing"—C. B. Denman,
President National Livestock Producers Assn., Chicago.
- Third Afternoon....."Co-operative Dairying in Alberta"—J. R. Love, Sec'y Alberta
Dairy Pool.
Prof J. T. Horner—Dairy Research Bureau, Detroit.
- Third Evening.....Banquet—Speakers: Hon. J. E. Brownlee, Premier.
Mrs. R. B. Gunn.
Mrs. H. W. Warr, Pres. U.F.W.A.
- Fourth Morning....."Consumers' Co-operation"—Speaker to be selected.
"Co-operative Marketing of Wool"—C. Jensen.
- Fourth Afternoon....."Co-operation Applied to Eggs and Poultry"—J. McK. Hughes,
President Alberta Poultry Pool.
"The Canadian Poultry Pool"—W. A. Landreth, President.
- Fourth Evening.....Dr. Wallace, President University.

Note—At Vermilion the address of welcome will be given by Hon. R. G. Reid.

This draft programme is tentative and will be supplemented by local events, entertainment, etc.

(For application form see page 34)

FEATURES OF SESSION

(Continued from page 9)

sample and define it, and provides that the outgo from the private terminals must equal 75 per cent of the average passing inspection at Winnipeg and 25 per cent of the minimum. This, it is stated, will give just enough room to get rid of small quantities of cleaned and treated "off grades" and insure greater uniformity in the shipments abroad. The battle will commence tomorrow, but your correspondent believes that the second proposal fathered by the Pools will win.

Reorganization of Grain Commission

There is also a difference of opinion as to the reorganization of the Board of Grain Commissioners. Some believe that the Board should be five in number and that one should be resident in Alberta and one in Saskatchewan.

Others hold the opinion that a Board of three will be more efficient, more easily assembled and more readily movable as required, but admit the need for some provision for closer contact with the producer and are willing that assistant commissioners shall be provided for who will be resident in the respective Provinces and in a position to deal with all minor matters.

Both proposals have their merits, and though it is difficult at this stage to forecast the report of the Committee, it seems likely that the new Board will consist of three Commissioners and six or more deputies located at points

such as Edmonton, Calgary, Saskatoon, Battleford and some point in Southern Manitoba.

There is no dispute as to the need for very full powers for the new Board and the only difficulty facing the committee is the extent and character of these which we have power to give such a body.

The "hybrid" ticket problem is likely to be dealt with by altering the reading of the Grain Act so as to make it perfectly clear that the grower has the right to ship his grain to the terminal he chooses, and by cancelling all forms of tickets now in use and providing only one legal type which will not permit of modification by the grain companies.

The All Important Thing

We may have the opportunity to include some minor changes in addition to those mentioned above, but the full revision of the Act will not take place at this session. It is hoped that the Brown Commission will be material help in this work on the conclusion of its sittings, but the great hope of the producers must be that the Government, seized at last of the importance of the problems of the grain business, will provide us with a strong, energetic, and efficient Board of capable men. This is the all-important thing, and we feel that if we have had a part in bringing such a Board into existence we have justified not only the criticism of the present administration of the Act but gone a long way towards providing against a recurrence of the unfair treatment the producers have suffered for many years.

Turning to the Canadian Year Book we find the value of the payroll of the people, from the man with the small fishing smack, the fruit grower, the stenographer, the engineer, the coal miner, and the factory worker, to the farmer and rancher on the Western plains. This will include not only wages, but salaries of all professional men and women, as well as the value of all raw products. This amounts to about 4 billion dollars yearly—the buying power of 95 per cent of the people. From this must be deducted a large portion of the interest on our 10 billion dollar debt, which includes all of our borrowings from our national Government down to our private obligations.

Next we find the value of all goods produced in our country, from powder puffs to combines. Subtract from this the excess of our exports over our imports, which leaves over 5 billion dollars worth of goods, and we have less than 4 billion with which to buy them. These must be bought, or warehouses are overstocked, industry stagnates, workmen are idle, agriculture overproduces, the breadlines lengthen, and we have hard times.

Others Have Similar Problem

We could export more, if other countries were not faced with the same problem (production and more production, ever greedy for markets) somewhere else, while all around is the needy populace, a great and ever-ready market, impotent for lack of buying power. Over five billion dollars' worth of goods and services has to be sold every year to keep Canada busy and prosperous, and we have less than four billion with which to buy them.

Our present method is to export all we can, and borrow money to buy the remainder. That is what we have been doing for years, nationally and privately, by bonds, debentures and installment buying. Alberta alone has increased her debt from 10 to 80 millions in a score of years. We have prosperity, for actual wealth has doubled and tripled, but nominal wealth has far outstripped it. Thus we are solving our problem in the only way possible, under present conditions, by going farther into debt. We can keep on solving it in this way, as long as our vast natural resources remain so far in excess of our indebtedness—as long as we are nationally young, optimistic, and undeveloped.

The Popular Solution

But young Canada is a part of an old world, so her economic problem is necessarily a part of the whole. The popular solution is for every nation to export to every other nation on earth, more than it imports from the rest of the nations.

We have noted that primitive man was more or less of a failure at production. To make up for this, he fought wars for loot and pillage, and brought home the food and weapons of the despoiled. As man developed nationally, he still fought wars of conquest, but instead of destroying the subdued, he left them as much intact as possible, and levied tribute in various forms. Rome in her day was rich from the work of many subject hands—skins from the half-savage German tribesmen, and works of art from the cultured Greeks.

Today England has possessions encircling the world, whose peoples she has ruled. Does she levy tribute? No, she loans them money and credit to buy the goods from her factories, that her own workers cannot buy. Italy, France and especially Germany were trying to solve their problem in the same way. Their factories were kept running by their foreign trade. The Great War was

Canada's Economic Problem

An Address by Miss CAROLINE GREEN, of Riverton, in the Recent Oratory Contest at Edmonton

We print below an address delivered by Miss Caroline Green, one of the contestants in the oratory contests recently held in Edmonton. It is, we venture to say, an exceptionally thoughtful address, characterized by an original outlook and freshness of thought, and showing a clear purpose to penetrate to the roots of both national and international economic and therefore social and political problems. Dr. Wallace, President of the University, who was in the chair on the occasion of the contest, spoke very approvingly of this address. Miss Green, who is fifteen years of age, is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. Green, of Riverton, both of whom are members of the U.F.A.

—Editor

One of our members of Parliament recently gave this definition of Canada's economic problem: "To find the way to enable her people to buy back the equivalent of what they produce."

A person's economic problem is solved when his material needs are met, while at the same time opportunity is given for his highest physical and spiritual development. Then Canada's economic problem is to provide for her people with enough economy of effort, that they will have sufficient time and energy to develop and enjoy their latent talents.

The energy to meet the primary needs is largely spent in two directions, production and distribution.

Primitive Man's Efforts

Primitive man's great effort was spent on production. The desperate chase, the hazardous combat with superior brute

force, aided only by the crudest weapons, were his lot. When we think of his first pitiful attempts at raising flocks, at agriculture, and at manufacture, we realize that as a producer, the cave man was a failure. Even today among uncivilized peoples, famine is an ever present spectre.

In the stone age, distribution consisted mainly of passing a bone around the camp fire. Yet it was a success. The family gorged when there was plenty of food; it starved only from lack of food. Today people suffer when there is too much.

Production as a world problem today, has been practically solved; especially so in Canada, where, with possibly one exception, we produce more wealth per capita than any other country. Naturally then, one would think we should be the richest country, so it is somewhat of a shock to learn that, combining both public and private borrowings, we are staggering under what is probably the largest debt per capita on this planet.

Poverty Amidst Abundant Wealth

It is not that Canada lacks efficient producers. The terminals at both coasts are full of grain, with more pouring in. Her forests are waiting to be used, her warehouses are loaded with goods, while high-powered salesmen canvass the country, often vainly, for markets. Yet countless homes lack not only the simplest luxuries, but many of the necessities.

So Canada's economic problem must be to enable her people to buy back the equivalent of what they produce.

To understand an individual's economic problem, one must know his income and expenses. The same is true of a nation

fought not over a "scrap of paper" but over world markets.

An Economic Wilderness

Now let us try to see the picture clearly. Canada is a part of a civilization that has solved practically all the problems that have troubled man for ages. Man's invention, research, and financial organization have unlocked Nature's age-old storehouses. He has produced wealth and luxuries beyond the most fantastic dreams of the ancients. Yet after he has created these wonders, man, as a whole, does not possess them. Like the Jews of old, he stands on the bank of the Jordan, views the "Promised Land," then turns again into the wilderness. World civilization is in an economic wilderness, filled with wild beasts of fear, jealousy, distrust, and greed, ever lurking near the gas-invested swamps of war—a wilderness where all may yet be lost, like the culture of ancient Greece and the grandeur of Rome.

How long shall we Canadians stay in this wilderness? Until we know enough to cross the Jordan and possess our inheritance. In the final analysis, Canada's economic problem is a question of education. Have we the wisdom and courage to work out our own salvation? Are we going to make it our business to learn how? This is our opportunity, yes, our challenge, and perhaps the hope of the world.

Warm Weather Is Needed to Promote Growth

Seeding Almost Completed—Little Concern From Moisture Standpoint, says Second Fortnightly Crop Report

(By Department of Agriculture)

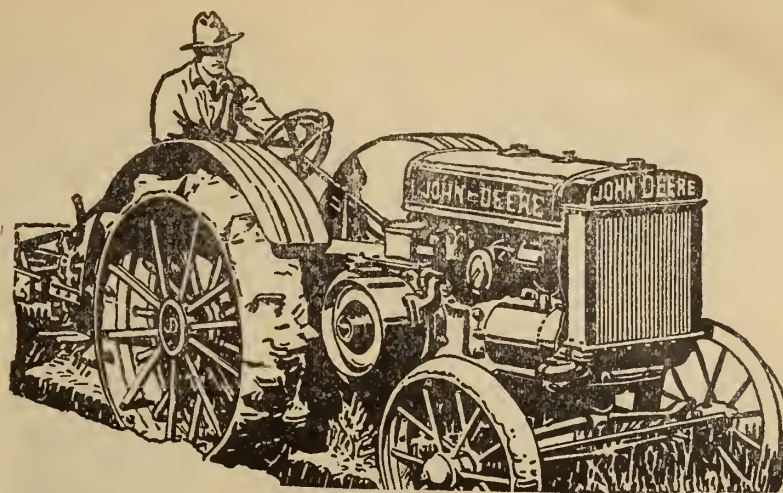
EDMONTON, May 27.—Seeding of wheat has been practically completed over the Province and approximately seventy-five per cent of the acreage intended for oats and barley has been sown, according to telegraphic reports received by the Department of Agriculture on Monday. Work has been retarded to some extent in a number of districts in the south, but the remainder of the wheat acreage will be sown within the next few days.

Conditions in a number of northern and central districts have been materially improved by rains during the past week, and little concern is felt over general crop prospects from the moisture standpoint. Germination has been uniformly good and much of the early sown wheat is making rapid growth. Warm weather is required to promote continued growth, especially in areas where seeding has been delayed by a heavier than usual precipitation.

The season has been somewhat unfavorable for the early destruction of weeds as growth has been too slow to permit of much eradication by surface cultivation prior to seeding. Some localities report a considerable increase in the acreage of grain stubbled in, and this will undoubtedly be reflected in greater difficulty in dealing with the weed situation in following years.

Beet seeding has been practically finished in the south and seed has germinated well. Some damage to the young plants is reported as the result of late frosts. A marked increase is noted in the acreage devoted to sweet clover, alfalfa and the pasture crops.

A uniformly good stand of crops is reported in the Peace River district where



Fills the Need for Economical Power

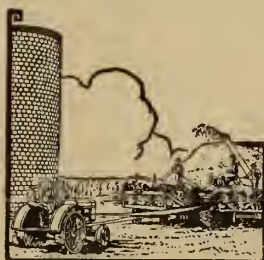


The John Deere Model D Tractor does more than supply power to do your field and belt work on a big scale; it does more than reduce labor costs and eliminate farm drudgery—it increases materially the profit from power farming by reducing costs for fuel, oil and other operating expenses. It fills the need for economical farm power.

Getting at the reasons why, you find the John Deere is a tractor hundreds of parts simpler and hundreds of pounds lighter. Power waste is reduced to the minimum. Maximum power is available at the drawbar and belt for work to be accomplished.

You find further, that these fewer but sturdier parts are completely enclosed and are thoroughly oiled by an automatic system to prevent friction and undue wear.

Besides the economy of its great power, the John Deere gives you all the other things you want in a tractor—*adaptability to farm use, durability, light weight, simplicity, accessibility, and ease of operation.*



Wherever the use of farm tractors is at all practical the John Deere has proved to be profitable—not on a few but on thousands of farms over a period of years.

Don't be satisfied until you have thoroughly investigated this modern farm power plant. See it at your John Deere dealers. Let him show and explain its many superior features.

Here's an Interesting Book—Written by Users—It's FREE

In the book, "What the Neighbors Say," nearly a hundred users tell in their own words their experience with John Deere tractors. Many may live in your own county or nearby counties. It's a convincing, unbiased fact-story of the John Deere tractor every farmer should read. It's free—write to John Deere Plow Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Manitoba, and ask for Booklet WD-5 10



JOHN DEERE

THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

BEST QUALITY
P-A-I-N-T
COSTS LESS AT
HARDWARE-TERIA
CALGARY, ALTA.

Price List of Advertisement of U.F.A.
April 1st



**NOBLE'S PURE
HOUSE PAINT**

All regular colors.
Regular \$5.00 per
gallon
for **\$3.32**
Shutter green and
white, regular \$5.50
per gallon for **\$3.85**

DRY PAINT

To make the best Barn Paint and
Slingie Stain

ENGLISH OXIDE RED,
regular 15c per lb., for **9c**
LAMP BLACK, regular 40c
per lb. for **29c**
TURKEY UMBER BROWN,
regular 25c per lb. for **14c**
IMPERIAL GREEN, regular
40c per lb. for **28c**

OILS

**PURE RAW or BOILED LIN-
SEED OIL**, regular \$1.25 per
gallon for **98c**
PURE TURPENTINE, reg-
ular \$2.00 per gallon for **\$1.32**
Add for 1 gallon containers, 24c;
for 5 gallon containers 65c and for
45 gallon steel drums, \$3.87.
**DECORATORS' WHITE
LEAD**, regular \$4.50 per
25 lb. keg, for **\$3.87**

**DIAMOND CLEAR VARNISH
DIAMOND VARNISH STAIN**

$\frac{1}{2}$ pint regular 30c for **19c**
 $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, regular 50c, for **32c**
1 pint, regular 80c, for **54c**
1 quart, regular \$1.50, for **87c**

KELSO-TONE

The best hot or cold water wall paint.
Use the Alabastine color numbers in
ordering. 5 lb. package,
regular 75c, for **59c**



BRUSHES

Set in Rubber

1 inch Varnish Brush, regular 25c,
for **14c**
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, reg. 35c, for **19c**
2 inch, reg. 40c, for **27c**
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch, reg. 50c, for **38c**
3 inch Paint Brush, reg. 85c, for **43c**
 $3\frac{1}{2}$ inch, reg. \$1.00, for **54c**
4 inch, reg. \$1.25, for **69c**
7 in. Kalsomine Brush, reg. 75c for **43c**
6 inch, reg. \$1.50, for **83c**

**WE WILL SHIP C.O.D. SUBJECT TO
INSPECTION**

Please mention The U.F.A.

seeding has been completed for some time. All the wheat is above ground and oats are making a good showing. The moisture supply in the soil is sufficient to carry the crop for some time and prospects generally are very promising.

Pastures are making satisfactory growth and live stock is in good condition. Shearing of farm flocks is expected to start shortly and under range conditions a start will be made within the next few weeks. Some losses have been experienced in the lamb crop on the range as the result of snow and rain during the lambing season.

INSTITUTE PROGRAM

(Continued from page 28)

made. The junior section proved a very valuable part of last year's Institute and keen interest was shown in the various topics discussed by the young people in attendance.

At Olds and Vermilion the Institutes will be held at the Provincial Schools of Agriculture, where splendid accommodation is available in dormitories and auditoriums. It is expected that the Lethbridge meetings will be held in one of the city churches.

It is emphasized by the committee that those planning to attend any one of the institutes, whether in the adult or junior sections, should make application at the earliest possible date to the registrar in charge in order that satisfactory arrangements for accommodation may be made.

Further information may be had from the following registrars: M. L. Freng, District Agriculturist, Lethbridge; F. S. Grisdale, Principal, School of Agriculture, Olds; W. J. Elliott, Principal, School of Agriculture, Vermilion.

NEWS OF WHEAT POOL

(Continued from page 16)

there must be an improvement in the quality and condition of the barley exported. Then there should be a re-defining of grades for industrial barley in the three main classes. The grade name "Rejected" should be eliminated and a feed grade should be established similar to No. 2 Federal barley, a competitive U.S.A. grade. Barley for industrial purposes, old crop barley, must not be supplied for or mixed with the new crop. The germinating quality of Canadian barley must be guaranteed by excluding from the industrial grades injured, frosted, sprouted or artificially dried grain.

The committee further suggests that the Pool should stimulate and encourage universities and experimental stations in the selection and breeding of barley better suited to the various industries and in determining the areas in Western Canada best suited for the production of barley as used in the different phases of the trade, and that in areas where barley is grown as a cash crop the Pools endeavor to have their members produce a better quality product by all the farmers in one district growing one type, allowing it to thoroughly mature before cutting and not threshing too close. It is also suggested that the Pool should investigate the advisability of placing cleaning machinery in Pool terminal elevators so that dockage might be set on the barley and grading be a matter of quality rather than admixture.

"Gradually and very reluctantly," the report states, "your committee has come to the conclusion that Canadian barley is the worst mixture and the poorest quality of barley on the market. After travelling from port to port in Great

Britain and later visiting the most important barley markets of the continent, seeing samples from all exporting countries of the world, samples not specially prepared for exhibition but representing deliveries of cargoes and part cargoes, we could not help but recognize the fact that unfortunately Canada stands at the foot of the list."

BREAD RECORD FALLS

Two hours is the time required for a housewife to make a batch of bread; two hours is the time required by commercial bakers—but all previous speed records were broken recently when Prof. B. W. Dedrick, of Pennsylvania State College turned out a loaf ready for eating in 45 minutes after he had begun to prepare the dough.

The secret of Prof. Dedrick's quick bread is in a secret brown powder; a visculent, exerting the formation of carbon dioxide. This powder is derived from wheat grains. It will soon be placed on the market, and is expected to revolutionize the baking trade.

Extending Facilities Fast

When the three Provincial Wheat Pools have completed their 1929 building program, they will be operating a combined total of 1,608 country elevators with a capacity of 30,000 to 45,000 bushels each. Of this number, 1,055 will be in Saskatchewan, 390 in Alberta and 163 in Manitoba.

Saskatchewan's program of 81 elevators will be made up of 27 to be erected at new points, each with a capacity of 35,000 bushels, others to be built at 31 points with a 45,000 bushel capacity, and 23 old houses to be torn down and rebuilt. The Saskatchewan Wheat Pool Construction Co. Ltd., a subsidiary of the wheat Pool, was recently organized to take care of the Pool elevator construction and repair work.

In Alberta and Manitoba the construction will be mostly at new points, with 72 houses to be erected in the former Province and 20 in the latter.

Nominating Delegates

Members of the Alberta Wheat Pool have now opportunity to nominate candidates for the position of delegate for the ensuing year. Right now all Pool members should have in their possession membership lists and nomination blanks. The signatures of at least ten members must be placed on a nomination in order for it to be valid. It was rather surprising to note that the very first nomination which reached Head Office had the name of only one nominator. Please take particular note of the requirements in order that your candidate may be legally nominated. In the first place you will find the nomination blank on the back page of your membership list. Then you will find in the membership list the names of all the members in your sub-district. Having decided on the person you are going to nominate, you then proceed to secure the signatures of ten Pool members to his nomination. His consent to run must also be obtained and there is a place on the nomination blank for him to sign in giving his consent. Then send in your nomination to head office.

The importance of having as delegates the very best men obtainable in the Wheat Pool ranks cannot be minimized. They represent you at the general meet-

ings of the delegates. They should be men who have an excellent grasp of conditions, are thoroughly acquainted with what the membership desire, good co-operators and good business men and have the confidence of the membership in their sub-district. The nomination of men for the position of delegate is a matter of very great importance. It is a responsibility that the Pool members cannot shirk. The delegates are the men upon whom the membership must fix the responsibility for whatever policies are decided by the Wheat Pool.

If you will read pages 8 and 9 of the May 15th issue of *The U.F.A.*, you will get very considerable information on the nomination of delegates. On page 8 you will see a map of the various Pool districts and sub-districts.

Pool Field Service Notes

Pool member near Mayton insists when selling his farms that a clause is put in the agreement that buyer has to belong to the Pool as long as he pays for the land.

The first of the new "Alberta Wheat Pool" contracts to be signed in sub-district B-1 was signed by J. Thibert of Brocket, who has a total of 300 acres seeded to wheat.

W. Shields, M.L.A., Pool member at Macleod, reports crop conditions as excellent in his district with most of the wheat seeded. Early seeded wheat is above the ground.

A visit to Cowley in B-1 was made last week. The farmers are more than pleased with the progress being made in the erection of the new elevator. This Pool house is nearly completed and already there is considerable friendly discussion as to who will have the honor of dumping the first load of wheat in this house.

"The Canny Coonter"

One director, two fieldmen in the lobby of the "Royal George" Hotel, Edmonton. One of the fieldmen discussing Pool affairs with the director. An old gentleman listening in to the fieldman: "Where do you come from?" Fieldman: "Why from Aberdeen." Old gentleman: "You are a canny coonter." Fieldman up and out of the lobby.

The Right Spirit

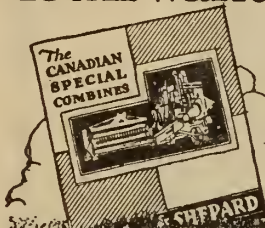
Fieldman got stuck near Stirling. Through the kindness of a Pool member on horseback, another Pool member with a team came to the rescue of the Pool car, from about half a mile away, and pulled the car out. Upon enquiring how much fieldman owed farmer, he received the following answer: "One doesn't care to ask a Pool man anything; it's just like being in a lodge."

Conditions in the Peace Area

Now that the warm spring days have permitted the people of the Peace River to emerge from their shells and again become masters of the land, it might be well to see them again given publicity in the columns of *The U.F.A.*

When the Wheat Pool drive for membership was discontinued last year it was thought that the membership in "G-9" and "G-10" had about reached its limit, but this was not the case, for many contracts have been coming in from different

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JUNE 24th to 29th, 1929

To the Registrar:

APPLICATION FORM

Alberta Institute of Co-operation

LETHBRIDGE, OLDS, VERMILION

I hereby make application for attendance at the sessions of the Alberta Institute of Co-operation to be held during the last week in June.

I am especially interested in the following branch or branches of co-operation:

Wheat.....Livestock.....Dairy.....
Poultry.....Consumers' Co-operative.....

I wish to have accommodation reserved for the following dates:

.....

I am enclosing herewith registration fee of \$1.00.

NAME.....P.O. ADDRESS.....
Nearest Railway Station.....Age, (if under 22).....

Send your application form to the registrar at the place you desire to attend.

M. L. FRENG, F. S. GRISDALE, Principal, W. J. ELLIOTT, Principal,
District Agriculturist, School of Agriculture, School of Agriculture,
Lethbridge, Alta. Olds, Alta. Vermilion

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points, and at High Prairie and Whitburn the sign-up has been very satisfactory.

One hundred per cent of the wheat was in the ground fully two weeks earlier than in 1928, or for the past few years, and many fields are up several inches, with plenty of moisture stored to carry the crop for some time. Germination has been good and other things being equal, the Peace River country will have a crop exceeding the famous 10,000,000 bushels in 1927; 70 per cent of this is Pool wheat.

The oat acreage is rapidly being seeded under favorable conditions, and as a large portion will be marketed through the new Coarse Grains Pool, the best of service for this crop is expected.

A great deal of satisfaction is being experienced at Dimsdale, where the new 40,000 bushel Pool house has been completed, and the contractors are laying the foundation for the new house at Falher, which is also of 40,000 bushel capacity.

All things considered, conditions in the Peace River country for a very bumper crop in 1929 are exceptionally hopeful, and the farmers are looking forward to good conditions for the coming year.

On May 22nd, W. Laidlaw, Pool agent at Pincher Creek and E. E. Eisenhauer, fieldman, canvassed in the Brocket area. During the afternoon of that day 11 non-Pool farmers were visited and ten of them signed contracts totalling 2545 acres of wheat for 1929. In all cases the grain was seeded and in many instances was well above ground. The farmers in this area are very anxious to obtain a Pool elevator and realize that the best way to get one is by signing contracts.

1928 POOL CUT-OFF

Attention is drawn to the fact that the 1928 Pool will close on July 15th. All who have wheat to be delivered should see to it that it is in the elevators before that date. Members have sometimes gone past the cut-off date and complained that they were not given sufficient notice. The Pool wants to make sure that the information is given wide publicity this year. July 15th is the final date for delivery to elevators on wagon load basis, and ear lots must be billed out not later than July 15th in order to be included in this Pool.

The name of the Manitoba Co-operative Wheat Producers has been changed to the Manitoba Wheat Pool. The Pool organization in Alberta made this change during the past winter and Manitoba followed suit.

"It is only cold-blooded animals whose bite is poisonous."—Schopenhauer.

"We are a company of ignorant beings, dimly discerning light enough for our daily needs, but hopelessly differing whenever we attempt to describe the ultimate origin or end of our paths; and yet, when one of us ventures to declare that we don't know the map of the Universe as well as the map of our own infinitesimal parish, he is hooted, reviled, and perhaps told that he will be damned to all eternity for his faithlessness."—Leslie Stephen.

FARM LEADER HONORED

(Continued from page 7)

by two prominent Canadians were fittingly recognized at the recent convocation of the University of Alberta when the degree of LL.D. (honoris causa) was conferred on H. W. Wood, President of the United Farmers of Alberta and Chas. C. Camsell, Deputy Minister of Mines for the Federal Government. Mr. Wood has for many years been an outstanding figure in the development of agriculture and co-operation in Western Canada and Mr. Camsell has contributed greatly to the mining expansion which has taken place in the Dominion in recent years.—*Vulcan Advocate.*

POOL BUYS OUT TWO CREAMERIES

The Central Alberta Dairy Pool have exercised their option from Mr. Larsen and have bought out the creamery at Alix, and thus all three units of the Alberta Dairy Pool are now placed upon the same footing.

The Mutual Creamery of Wetaskiwin has been purchased by the Wetaskiwin unit of the Pool.

Work Begins on \$60,000 Milk Plant at Calgary

Construction of a \$60,000 building for the Calgary District Milk Producers Association, commenced this week on the property acquired jointly by this association and the Southern Alberta Dairy Pool, on the north-west corner of Tenth Ave. and Sixth St. West. The building will be completed as rapidly as possible, and, as announced in the last issue of *The U.F.A.*, building and equipment will be financed in part under the provisions of the Co-operative Associations Guarantee Act, by the Alberta Government.

What Is Freedom of Speech and of the Press?

Early last month a vigorous but temperately worded protest was made by J. S. Woodsworth, M.P., and other members of the House of Commons, against recent invasions of the right of free speech and of the press and freedom of assembly. This courageous vindication of one of the best of British traditions won the praise of some leading Canadian newspapers, but one or two papers which are wont to be boastful of their patriotism, took a contrary course, and one Alberta newspaper published a misleading attack upon the members concerned. For a full account of the debate we refer our readers to *Hansard* of May 8th.

What is the British tradition, as maintained by its representatives during a long course of history? In view of the present reaction, and of the confused notions upon this matter which have been publicly expressed, we quote below from a number of writers, whose representative character must be recognized. One of them, John Milton, was of the seventeenth century; another, John Stuart Mill, of the nineteenth; a third, J. B. Bury, professor of modern history in Cambridge University, died about a year ago; while the fourth, Harold J. Laski, occupies the chair of

(Continued on page 38)

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THE U.F.A. VETERANS' SECTION

(Continued from page 8)

the other fellow to. You must surely know of one or two other "Vets" in your district. Hike over and have a talk to them and then call a meeting and notify all the rest. You weren't backward about legitimate grievances in the army, so why be so now when your wives and families are dependent on your success?

N. V. FEARNEHOUGH.

Morrin, Alta.

THE CANTEEN FUNDS ACT, 1925

(From the Legion Rally)

This important act is one that should claim the attention and interest of every ex-soldier, but as far as Alberta is concerned very few enquiries indeed have been received by the Board of Trustees asking for information, and it is a fairly safe statement to make that not one per cent of our Comrades have ever seen and read the Act. When the grim talons of distress grip the family, however, the funds have been ever-ready to give a helping hand, and for the past three years many cases of this kind from all parts of Alberta have been helped in a very substantial way.

Few will deny the fact, that to keep going on year after year, doing nothing more than relieving cases of distress (worthy indeed as such work undoubtedly is) cannot be regarded as a "policy," or a main and ultimate purpose to which the Canteen Fund can most usefully be put. It is true that the poor and needy will always be with us; the helping hand in their direction will always be a welcome one, but the thoughtful element amongst ex-soldiers undoubtedly looks for the inauguration of some monumental work to be carried out, to which the Canteen Fund (or a substantial portion of it) can be finally and definitely allocated. The Act itself enjoins upon Trustees the duty of taking measures to ascertain the wishes of ex-soldiers themselves in the matter of the ultimate disposal of the Funds, and whilst the Trustees have exercised careful efforts in this direction, both by addressing veterans' branches, conventions, and by correspondence, no definite schemes or proposals from these organizations, leading to a main policy, have as yet been presented.

On March 31st, 1929, the three-year term of the present Board in Alberta expires; the same three Trustees may or may not be reappointed, but it has been decided that their final report shall include the very definite recommendation to allocate the sum of \$125,000.00 or more for the purpose of creating a home as a sanctuary for our aged Comrades, broken in health and estate, so that there may be made available to them a measure of comfort and help in their declining years. No nobler purpose can be found for the main part of the Fund and it is to be further recommended that the balance of approximately \$45,000.00 be held in reserve to meet the class of cases that have been assisted during the past three years, together with such other equally worthy claims for recognition as may later come forward.

All branches of the various ex-soldier organizations in Alberta, as well as their members individually, are urged to give this entire question immediate and serious consideration. Their conventions are to be held during the summer months, and these events will give opportunity of expressing concrete opinion by resolution, having the effect of showing the Trustees whether the recommendations above quoted are worthy of endorsement; or such conventions may, perhaps, suggest some other substantial project upon which to

expend the Canteen Funds. So far, however, there appears to be the popular demand that whatever policy is finally adopted it will be such that the funds will be fully used up during the next fifteen or twenty years.

Correspondence

SHIPPERS AND ALIX AGENTS

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

I wish to draw your attention to something going on at present in Central Alberta which should not be

Quite a number of Cream Pool members who used to ship to Stettler are now shipping to Edmonton or Calgary or Alix, which is O.K. There are several agents out who are trying to persuade those shippers to change and send their cream to Alix. That should not be. A Pool member should ship to whatever Pool creamery he pleases and no agent from another Pool creamery should try to persuade him otherwise.

The reason those people ship to Edmonton or Calgary is because they get better train service and one Pool centre should not buck another centre. There are plenty of non-Pool members for those agents to work on, but they should leave Pool shippers alone.

WILLIAM M. McCREADY,

A member of Alix Cream Pool.

Erskine, Alta.

MORE ELECTRICITY FOR FARMERS

The Ontario Hydro Electric Power Commission, a publicly owned utility enterprise, plans to build over 1,000 miles of primary electrical distribution lines in the Province this year in connection with its program of rural distribution of power. This year's program will bring the total lines constructed in the farming districts to 5,000 miles and the new lines to be placed in operation this year will serve 6,000 more rural customers. The cost of the extension will be approximately \$2,500,000.

Of this year's program, 380 miles of lines have already been constructed at a cost of approximately \$335,000. More than 1,400 customers are served by these lines. The full schedule for the year calls for construction of 1,071 miles, 866 in the southwestern peninsula of the Province, 63 miles in Northern Ontario and 142 miles in Eastern Ontario.

Evidence of the widespread demand for hydro-electric power from the publicly owned distribution lines of Ontario is seen in the statement that during a recent week there were 202 applications for power from rural dwellers.

Where power is developed by private capital, the needs of rural communities are neglected. Under public ownership the public interest comes first and the farming communities can expect and demand fair treatment.

"FIELD AND FARM YARD"

The various phases of farming and stock raising are fully dealt with in a 226-page book, "Field and Farm Yard," published by Imperial Oil, Limited, who are distributing it free of charge. A number of well-known Canadian agriculturists and livestock breeders contribute articles. There are numerous illustrations, and an index adds to the book's usefulness.



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E. L. HOLMES, Secretary

WHAT IS FREEDOM OF SPEECH?

(Continued from page 35)

political science at the University of London.

THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY

John Milton

"Give me the liberty to know, to utter, and to argue freely according to conscience, above all liberties. . . . And though all the winds of doctrine were let loose to play upon the earth, so truth be in the field, we do injuriously by licensing and prohibiting to misdoubt her strength. Let her and falsehood grapple: who ever knew truth put to the worse, in a free and open encounter. Her confuting is the best and surest suppressing. . . . For when God shakes a kingdom with strong and healthful commotions to a general reforming, 'tis not untrue that many sectarians and false teachers are then busiest in seducing; but yet more true it is, that God then raises to his own work men of rare abilities, and more than common industry, not only to look back and revise what hath been taught heretofore, but to gain further and go on, some new enlightened steps in the discovery of truth.

"And as for regulating the press, let no man think to have the honor of advising ye better than yourselves have done in that order published next before this, that no book be printed, unless the printer's and the author's name, or at least the printer's, be registered."

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

John Stuart Mill

"Though the law of England, on the subject of the press, is as servile to this day as it was in the time of the Tudors, there is little danger of its being actually put in force against political discussion, except during some temporary panic, when fear of insurrection drives ministers and judges from their propriety; and, speaking generally, it is not, in constitutional countries, to be apprehended that the government, whether completely responsible to the people or not, will often attempt to control the expression of opinion, except when in doing so it makes itself the organ of the general intolerance of the public.

Discussion "Pushed to Extreme"

"Strange it is, that men should admit the validity of the arguments for free discussion, but object to their being 'pushed to an extreme'; not seeing that unless the reasons are good for an extreme case, they are not good for any case. Strange that they should imagine that they are not assuming infallibility when they acknowledge that there should be free discussion on all subjects which can possibly be doubtful, but think that some particular principle or doctrine should be forbidden to be questioned because it is so certain, that is, because they are certain that it is certain. To call any proposition certain, while there is any one who would deny its certainty if permitted, but who is not permitted, is to assume that we ourselves, and those who agree with us, are the judges of certainty, and judges without hearing the other side.

"With regard to what is commonly meant by intemperate discussion, namely, invective, sarcasm, personality, and the like, the denunciation of these weapons would deserve more sympathy if it were ever proposed to interdict them equally to both sides; but it is only desired to restrain the employment of them against the prevailing opinion: against the unprevailing they may not only be used without general disapproval, but will be likely to obtain for him who uses them

the praise of honest zeal and righteous indignation. Yet whatever mischief arises from their use, is greatest when they are employed against the comparatively defenceless; and whatever unfair advantage can be derived by any opinion from this mode of asserting it, accrues almost exclusively to received opinions."

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

J. B. Bury

"It is obvious that in order to readjust social customs, institutions, and methods to new needs and circumstances, there must be unlimited freedom of canvassing and criticizing them, of expressing the most unpopular opinions *no matter how offensive to prevailing sentiment they may be*. If the history of civilization has any lesson to teach it is this: there is one supreme condition of mental and moral progress which it is completely within the power of man himself to secure, and that is perfect liberty of thought and discussion. The establishment of this liberty may be considered the most valuable achievement of modern civilization, and as a condition of social progress it should be deemed fundamental. The considerations of permanent utility on which it rests must outweigh any calculations of present advantage which from time to time might be thought to demand its violation. . . . Once the principle of liberty of thought is accepted as a supreme condition of social progress, it passes from the sphere of ordinary expediency into the sphere of higher expediency which we call justice. In other words it becomes a right on which every man should be able to count. The fact that this right is ultimately based on utility does not justify a Government in curtailing it, on the ground of utility, in particular cases."

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

Harold J. Laski

"The view I am concerned to urge is that from the standpoint of the State the citizen must be left unfettered to express either individually, or in concert with others, any opinions he happens to hold. He may preach the complete inadequacy of the social order. He may demand its overthrow by armed revolution. He may insist that the political system is the apotheosis of perfection. He may argue that all opinions which differ from his own ought to be subject to the severest suppression. He may himself as an individual urge these views or join with others in their announcement. Whatever the form taken by their expression, he is entitled to speak without hindrance of any kind. He is entitled, further, to use all the ordinary means of publication to make his views known. He may publish them as a book or pamphlet or in a newspaper; he may give them in the form of a lecture; he may announce them at a public meeting. To be able to do any or all of these things, with the full protection of the State in so doing, is a right that lies at the basis of freedom.

Alternatives to Freedom

"For consider the alternatives. All criticism of social institutions is a matter of degree. If I prohibit X from preaching violent revolution, I shall ultimately prohibit Y from suggesting that the given social order is not of divine origin. If I begin by assuming that Russian communism is politically obnoxious, I shall end by assuming that language-classes to teach English to Russians are a form of communist propaganda. There is never

sufficient certitude in social matters to make it desirable for any government to denounce it in the name of the State. American experience of the last few years has made it painfully clear that there will never be present in constituted authority a sufficient nicety of discrimination to make it certain that the opinion attacked is one reasonably certain to give rise to present disorder. Men who are prevented from thinking as their experience teaches them will soon cease to think at all. Men who cease to think cease also to be in any genuine sense citizens. The instrument which makes them able to make effective their experience rusts into obsolescence by disuse.

"It is no answer to this view to urge that it is the coronation of disorder. If views which imply violence have a sufficient hold upon the State to disturb its foundations, there is something radically wrong with the habits of that State. Men cling so persistently to their accustomed ways that the departure from them implied in violence is almost always evidence of deep-seated disease. For the common man has no interest in disorder; where he either embraces it as in revolutionary Russia, or is indifferent to its occurrence, as in Sinn Fein Ireland, it is because the government of the State has lost its hold upon his affections; and no government loses the affection of its subjects save from a moral cause.

Prohibition Drives Agitation Underground

"The degree, in fact, to which a State permits criticism of its authority is the surest index to its hold upon the allegiance of the community. Almost always—there are rare cases in which persecution has proved successful—the result of free expression is such a mitigation of the condition attacked as to justify its use; almost always, also, to prohibit free speech is to drive the agitation underground. What made Voltaire dangerous to France was not his election to the Academy, but his voyage to England. Lenin was infinitely more dangerous to Czarist Russia in Switzerland than he would have been in the Duma. Freedom of speech, in fact, with the freedom of assembly therein implied, is at once the katharsis of discontent and the condition of necessary reform. A government can always learn more from the criticism of its opponents than from the eulogy of its supporters. To stifle that criticism is—at least ultimately—to prepare its own destruction.

"To prohibit a meeting on the ground that the peace may be disturbed is, in fact, to enthrone intimidation in the seat of power; and it is noteworthy that the English law has sanctioned the notion that a peaceful demonstration does not become illegal because other people are incited to disorder thereby."

OBEYED INSTRUCTIONS

Magistrate: "Prisoner, did you steal that rug?"

Prisoner: "No, your worship. A lady gave it to me and told me to beat it—and I did."

NOT HIS LINE

The bored traveller, anxious to make conversation, turned to the other occupant of the compartment and remarked: "Not much news nowadays. How are things in China? Do you know?"

"No, I don't," said the other. "I travel in tin."—*The Traveller*.

POULTRY

BURNSIDE POULTRY FARM, HAMMOND, B.C.—S. C. W. Leghorns and Light Sussex Hatching Eggs, day old chicks, 6 to 12 week old pullets for May and June delivery. Exceptionally good reports from chicks shipped this season. Special prices on Leghorn chicks from May 10th to May 15th, \$15 per 100 and \$140 per 1000. May 15th to June 5th, \$14 per 100, \$130 per 1000. \$10 per 100 after June 5th. Prices on Sussex chicks to May 20th, \$25 per 100. After May 20th, \$20 per 100. Write for illustrated catalogue.

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